P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,945—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1900.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

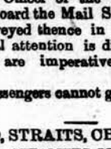
Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	26th May.
M.L. SOBRAON	7210	L. M. Wibmer	2nd June.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	9th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	16th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	23rd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langborne	30th "
* PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. S. Parfitt	14th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Sendon	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	4th Aug.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S.S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,820	1st July, 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	15th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th July, 1900.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	15th Aug., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and three via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.
Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th May, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 21st May 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

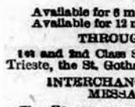
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.

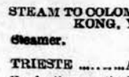
TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Ambert, to sail on or about the 30th May, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINET, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain R. NUNOME, 4370 tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 28th instant.
For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 19th May, 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.



PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.
London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 25th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 29th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 24th May, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.
S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 12th June.

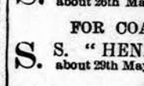
FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 26th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 29th May.

FOR MANILA.
A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

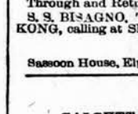
Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporite	15th June.
" DONBALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th July.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.
S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 15th June, 1900.
F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.
S. S. "NEWGUINEA, on or about, 10th June.
For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd May, 1900.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
PETERS	595	Fiedler	1st June.
SAFARI	1,432	Ahrens	8th June.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.
For Rates and particulars apply to
F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 16th May, 1900.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.
Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.
Our new "Moviliete" Frame which has gained universal admiration
THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.
Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.
SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CLARETS
SHIPPED BY
P. DUBOIS & CO., BORDEAUX.

THE Wines offered by this Company are of guaranteed excellence. They are chosen with an especial view to their use in this Country, and are consequently to be relied on as sound and genuine Wines.

		Ordinary Rates. Qts.	Ordinary Rates. Pts.	Special Cash Rates. Qts.	Special Cash Rates. Pts.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
COTES ST. EULALIE	Per doz.	11 2	6 2	10 0	5 8
ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand"	"	13 0	7 0	11 8	6 4
BORDEAUX, "a favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux"	"	13 0	7 0	11 8	6 4
PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour"	"	15 12	8 6	14 0	7 8
SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full-bodied, of high character and flavour"	"	19 0	10 0	17 0	9 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour"	"	27 0	14 8	24 0	13 0
GRAVES (White Bordeaux)	"	21 4	13 0	19 0	11 8
CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet"	"	34 8	20 0	31 0	18 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX, "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet"	"	42 8	23 8	38 0	21 0

CLARET IN WOOD.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.	MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.	MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.	PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
THOU IN OIL.	ASPARAGUS POINTES.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.	TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.	TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.	COCKS COMBS.
FRENCH SAUCES.	GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.
ASPARAGUS EXTRA FINE.	

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.
BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in Sitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.
The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA.
IMPORTER OF
HIGH CLASS STORES.
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SYRUP OF INDIAN FIGS.
(FICUS CARICA.)
FOR HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.
A SIMPLE, PLEASANT, and EFFECTIVE LAXATIVE, for CHILDREN, ADULTS, and INVALIDS.
Price 12 ANNAS.
PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.
THE Finest DEVONSHIRE CIDER Exported to India is HARPERS "DART" BRAND, Gold Capsule.
Per Case of 3 Dozen ..... Qts. Rs. 26 4
Do. of 5 Dozen ..... Pts. Rs. 33 12
AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.
SOFT MELLOW FLAVOUR.
Quality and Age Guaranteed.
OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.
FOR SALE.
ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.
One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.
One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.
English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.
HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style car furniture.
Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE o HIRE and also made TO ORDER.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN, Secretary.

TO BE LET,
A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road, lately occupied by Mr. E. Sechon of Messrs. Gaddum & Co
Apply
MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Estate Manager to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

THE TIMES' MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

MARCKS'
HIGH-CLASS KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES
CHAINS, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY AND PLATE
ON
THE TIMES'
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
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MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

WE cannot claim any originality in connection with the MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM. All that we did over 20 years ago in connection with our Pianoforte Department was to introduce into India a plan of MONTHLY PAYMENTS which had been found to work well and to the satisfaction of all concerned in England and elsewhere, and having now in view what proved so great a success, namely THE TIMES offer of their "Encyclopædia Britannica," by MONTHLY PAYMENTS, we have as a special inducement to our customers and the public extended the
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
To all Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Plate, &c., in addition to Pianofortes, and Bicycles.

Our Catalogues of 178 Pages, forwarded Free on Application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"
CATALOGUE.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"
BRAND.
THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"
Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000.
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE "	1 12 0	PEKOE "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG "	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO. Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COAL.

TENDERS will be received by the State Engineer, Bhavnagar, up to the 15th June, 1900, for the SUPPLY of Three Hundred and Fifty tons of DESHAGUR BENGAL COAL to be delivered at the Port of Bhavnagar, on or before the 15th December, 1900.

Port Albert Victor, 21st May, 1900.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery at the Government Stationery Office, at the basement of the Town Hall, up-to 4 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 28th June, 1900, for the SUPPLY of SEALING WAX (Country) during the three years, ending 30th September, 1903.

The annual requirements of Sealing Wax come to about 5,000 lbs., and the Supply will be obtained from time to time as required.

Each Tender must be Sealed and Superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Sealing Wax Country" and must be accompanied by Sealed Samples of the Wax which the Tenderer offers to supply, and it must also specify the lowest rate per lb., at which he is prepared to supply the Wax delivered free of all charges into the Bombay Stationery Stores.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees Fifty which will be forfeited in the event of any delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the necessary agreement

A deposit of Rupees Two Hundred will be taken from the Tenderer whose offer is accepted for the due performance of the Contract.

The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the Lowest or any Tender.

C. C. BOYD,
For Superintendent of Stationery.

Bombay, 22nd May, 19 0.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge of the Bombay Arsenal, up-to 11th June, 1900, for the purchase of 40,000 lbs., of "Paint ground in oil ochre yellow spruce" at present in Stock in Bombay Arsenal.

2. The Form of the Contract Deed, which in the event of a Tender being accepted, must be signed and Sealed by the Contractors, can be obtained at this office daily (Sundays and Holidays excepted) from 26th May to 9th June 1900, between 10 A. M., and 4 P. M., (on SATURDAYS, till 1 P. M., only.)

3. The Tenders will only be received on these printed forms which are procurable on application at this Office at the rate of annas four per set.

4. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit in the Form of a Presidency Bank-Treasury Receipt or Government Promissory Notes as Earnest Money, at the rate of 2 per cent. on the total value of the Stores Tendered for which deposit will be returned on execution of the Contract Deed or rejection of the Tenders.

5. Tenders will be opened at this Office at 12 o'clock Noon, on 11th June, 1900. Parties Tendering are invited to attend.

6. All further particulars can be obtained from the Undersigned.

N. S. OGILVIE, Major, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer In-Charge.

Bombay Arsenal, 25th May, 1900.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

THE CITY WATCH & CLOCK STORE.

85, BECHOO CHATTERJEE'S STREET,
CALCUTTA.

OFFERING 2,000
FRESH WATCHES FOR SALE.

MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.
JUST UNPACKED. GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

No. 1, Railway Regulator Watch, Rs. 3-8; No. 2, Rs. 4-8; No. 3, Rs. 5; and Curzon Watch, Rs. 5-8 each. Testimonials highest and any number. Soliciting early orders.

MESSRS. W. NEWMAN & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

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LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	24,000,000
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RESERVE FUND	"	7,500,000

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H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, (where the lift has been removed for sale) the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, ebonized cottage piano by Soundy nearly new, mahogany grand cottage piano by Schneider in good order, 14 stops American organ, Wimbridge-made handsome partition screen, one hand and one foot sewing machines, "Swift" bicycle in good order, English ice box refrigerator, etc., the property of Messrs. W. G. BOURNE and H. M. BIDLE.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF 500 BAGS SOAL PATT RICE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in No. 8 Shed, Victoria Dock, by order of Messrs. Nansee Khairaz and Co., and on account and at the risk of Memon Noor Mahomed Mamon,

Ex S. S Okhla from Rangoon,

500 bags Soal Patt rice, each bag weighing about 2 cwts.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Cavasjee Patel Street, Fort, next to the Hongkong Bank, by order of the liquidator of the Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation, Ld., office furniture consisting of large size counter with railing, drawers and cup-boards made to order, chairs, writing tables, paper boxes, copying press on stand, bookstands, "Avery" beam scale with weights, etc.

The above is on view.

SALE OF 200 BALES No. 10s. YARN.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Agents, The Assur Veerjee Mills, Ld., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Ruttonsey Mooljee, the defaulting purchaser,—

200 bales each 400 lbs yarn of the Assur Veerjee Mills, Ld., bearing usual photo ticket and known in the China market as Assur Veerjee Mills No. 10s. yarn.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as cupboards, chairs, writing, dressing and wash hand tables, book and hat stands, sofas, teapoys, etc.

1 Paris made grand cottage piano in good order.
The effects of the late Mr. H. J. Sibley, consisting of wearing apparel, shikar knives, binocular, revolver, leather trunk portmanteau handbags, half plate camera complete with lens, fishing rod with reel, chronometer watch, silver watch, gold and diamond rings, scarf pins, scales with weights, etc.

On account and at the risk of a defaulting indentor—

A consignment of best English hams from the well-known suppliers, Joseph Prime and Sons, will be sold singly to suit buyers,

AT 2 P.M.

2 "Simplex" lady's new bicycles.
A few second hand safety bicycles by different makers.
1 second hand victoria in good order.
1 strong made office shigram.
1 glass fronted double seated brougham.
1 light dog cart.
1 brass mounted single harness by Badham, Pile and Co.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF THE YACHT MURIEL.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., the undermentioned Yacht belonging to the estate of the late R. W. LIEBSCHWAGER, Esq.

The sailing yacht Muriel, register tonnage 10·83, length about 33 feet, breadth about 11 feet, and depth about 7 feet, built in 1892, with her boat, sail, chains, ropes, oar, anchor, compasses, barometer, clock, steering wheel, life buoy, &c., as she now lies off Apollo Bunder, where she can be inspected any day before sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MATOONGA MAHARWADA.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Mr. Bhagwandas Shivshanker, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Adamjee Mahomedbhoy, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 19th day of January, 1899, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of land with the messuage, tenement and a chawl standing thereon, and also a tank adjoining to the said land situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Matoonga Maharwada in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, the said piece of land containing by admeasurement 1,680 square yards being the portion of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 854, and the adjoining tank containing by admeasurement 2,690 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under new Survey No 855 in aggregate containing by admeasurement 4370 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded to the said land, hereditaments and tank as follows :—On the east by the ground of Dewkabai, daughter of Kanji Rajpal, on the west and south by the vacant inami land, and on the north by the public passage and which said two land hereditaments and premises are assessed under Municipal Ward No. Nos 7595 (2) and 7462 (2), and Street Nos 1053 A and 1029 A., respectively and which said two several pieces of land and premises formerly as well as now are in the occupation or possession of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MUSTAN TANK STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Keserbai, widow of Khoja Hassum Munji, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Ahmed Mahomed Mistry, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 15th day of February, 1899, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of Government land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the southern side of Mustan tank Street without the Fort in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay in the Island of Bombay admeasuring 23 square yards be the same little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 535, New No. 7754, old survey No. 2546 and new survey No. 3398 and bounded as follows :—on the east by the house of Hakim Mahomed Ibrahim, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the said Mustan Tank Street and on the south by the sweepers passage and which said premises are assessed under Ward E, Ward No 605 and Street No. 3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF TEAS.

On MONDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, the following teas :—

30 chests, each 100 lbs. Orange Pekoe.
50 chests, each 50 lbs. Orange Pekoe.
25 chests, each 50 lbs Pekoe.
20 chests, each 50 lbs. Pekoe Souchong.

These teas will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers and samples can be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned four days previous to the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th May, 1900.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF THE REMAINING STOCK-IN-TRADE, PORCELAIN, PLATED, ENAMELLED, AND GLASSWARE, KEROSINE LAMPS, &c.

By order of N. C. MacLeod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and of Fakeer Mahomed Bhamal Khoja, Mahomed Fakeer Mahomed Khoja, and Gulamhusein Fakeer Mahomed Khoja, traded as glass and crockeryware merchants, in the name of Fakeer Mahomed Bhamal & Co., and also in the name of F. M. Bhamal & Co., insolvents, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., at the insolvents shop and godowns in Sheik Memon Street opposite the Lohar Chawli

NOTICES.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY
OF
ROCHESTER & OLEAN, N.Y., U.S.A.

I have THIS DAY given POWERS of ATTORNEY to Mr. G. H. PHILLIPS who will act for me during my absence.

F. J. PARROTT,
Attorney and General Manager for East.

Bombay, 19th May, 1900.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE, No. 4.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Store-keeper General at Bombay, up-to 12 noon, on each of the dates fixed against each, for Contracts as specified below :—

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer up-to 4 o'clock p.m., on the dates before opening of Tenders, except Sundays and Holidays.

No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officer.

Description of articles.	Stations where required.	Estimated requirements.	Period of Contract. From	Period of Contract. To	Amount of Earnest money.	Date on which Tenders will be received.
Indian Manufactured Rum.....	Quetta	Gallons, 2,000	1st April, 1901,	31st March, 1902,	Rs. 120	15th June, 1900.
Do, do. ...	B'bay	2,000				

H. ANDERSON, Captain,
Comt. Store-keeper General.

Comt. Store-keeper General's Office, Bombay, 21st May, 1900.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

FOR HIRE SEVERAL FIRST CLASS BILLIARD TABLE

Complete in every respect.

NEW PICTURES.

FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900,
JUST TO HAND.

	Rs.	a.
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz		
and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21	0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32.....	21	0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21	0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leighton, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21	0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21	0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley.....	...	
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...	
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A. ...	...	
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...	
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...	
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...	
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...	
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow.....	...	
Curefor Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...	
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32.....	...	
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32.....	...	
Dejeunor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...	
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...	
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elsley, 26 by 32...	...	
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32...	...	
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...	
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32.....	...	
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...	
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...	
First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...	
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson.....	...	
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...	
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...	
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...	
Getting it Hot : (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...	
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...	
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy.....	...	
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...	
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...	
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...	
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...	
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench ..... ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle.....	21	0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21	0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21	0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21	0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner.....	21	0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21	0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21	0

Bombay Fine Art Gallery
D. B. DINSHAW & Co.,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

A HISTORICAL TREASURE TROVE.

"OFFICIAL PAPERS apper taining to the case of the Dethroned RAJA of SATARA, with a brief statement of the case," printed in London in 1843, is the Treasure Trove I have found. This edition is 351 pages, Royal octavo, and the Annotations and Index I mean to add will increase it to abont 400 pages.

All lovers of Indian History are requested to send in their names and addresses, for Copies to be sold at Rs. 5 each, exclusive of postage, V. P. P. system.

HISTORICUS,
Care of
The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
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WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasic guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

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CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s, 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s, 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND, COUNTIESDRUGGIST, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 30m. High water, 8-52m., 8-38a. Low water, 2-4m., 2-28a.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A GODOWN.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of Goonjabai, a Hindoo widow, aged about forty-five years. About six days ago, the deceased and some other labourers were engaged in clearing mustard seeds in a godown, off Frere Road, when some bags of grain from a tier behind fell on her. She was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was found that her right thigh and one of the ribs on the right side had been fractured. She died in the hospital on Wednesday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL FALL INTO A SHIP'S HOLD.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of a Hindu. The deceased was a calasee on board the steam-ship Othello, lying in the Prince's Dock. About 9 o'clock, on Tuesday night, after the cargo of coals had been discharged from the vessel, the deceased was sweeping the 'tween decks, when his broom accidentally fell into No. 5 hatch. He took up a piece of lighted candle, and while going down a ladder to get the broom, his foot slipped, and he fell into the hold from a height of about twenty-five feet. He was picked up unconscious and carried in a dooly to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where, on examination, he was found to be suffering from a fracture of the skull. He died in the hospital on Wednesday evening. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—The weather is very hot. The thermometer marks 110 degrees in the shade, just now. On Saturday there was a fall in the number of cholera cases.—A very interesting wedding was solemnised at Jetalsar on Monday, when the eldest daughter of Mr. Alvariz, the medical officer, was married to Mr. Fred Ro zario. There were about 130 guests present, having come from different parts of Kathiawar. Among them were Mr. Wilson, Government Telegraph Officer, Mr. Alvariz, P. W. Inspector, Mr. Dessa, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. Hormaji Antia, Deputy Political Agent, and others. After the ceremony, Father Gomes made a very impressive speech regarding "duty of parents" towards their children and "constancy" of husband and wife, which was listened to with wrapt attention. The regimental band of the Gondal State was in attendance. After the ceremony was over a train of carriages brought the guests to the large and gaily-decorated shamiana to partake of wine and cake. Dancing commenced at 9-30 p.m., in the pavalion, of which Mr. Dessa and Mr. Frank Alvariz were the leading spirits and was kept up with unflagging energy well into Tuesday morning.

SHOCKING SUICIDE OF A PARSEE.—At the Colaba Railway Station, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, touching the death of Nadurshah Pestonji, a Parsee, aged about twenty-five years. The deceased resided with his brother, a tally-clerk, at Grant Road. Nadurshah was formerly employed as a fitter in the Oriental Mills, at Lower Colaba, but since the mills went into liquidation, three months ago, he had been out of employ. About 6 o'clock, on Wednesday evening, deceased left his house at Grant Road, telling his brother that he was going to see his sister, who resides at Marine Lines. Nothing more was heard of him. About midnight, on the same day, a railway pointsman doing duty between the Colaba and Church Gate Stations saw the dead body of a Parsee lying on the rails, between the home and the distant signals at Colaba. The head was entirely severed from the trunk. The body was dressed in a pair of trousers, a bundee, a sudria, and a skull cap. Information was immediately given to the railway police, and the body was identified to be that of the deceased. The deceased's coat was found lying on the railings near the scene of the occurrence, where it is believed the man had placed it before laying himself down on the rails. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THE LATE JUDGE MOURAO OF DAMAUN.—Monday being the 30th day from the death of Dr. Manoel Carlos Mourao Garcez Palha, LL.B. of the University of Coimbra, the son of the Count of Rebandar, Goa, who was born on the 16th January, 1870, was nominated on the 24th October, 1899, as Judge of the district of Damaun, and died in the St. George's Hospital at Bombay on the 23rd April, 1900, the people of Damaun of all castes, who were admirers of the deceased and who raised subscriptions among themselves, paid homage to his memory, by celebrating the "Exequias" in the Cathedral of Damaun, situate in Upper Damaun. At five o'clock the acting Governor Major Roncou and most of the civil and military officials, several priests, the principal Christian citizens and a few Parsees assembled at the Cathedral when the "Officium Defunctorum" ceremony was performed, Mass celebrated and psalms sung. At the close of the ceremony cards "in loving memory" of the deceased containing his miniature photo, a short account of his life and five lines of verse expressing grief composed by Thomas Mourao Garcez Palha, Baron of Combarjoo, who is the Director of Public Instruction in Portuguese-India, were distributed among the assembly as a souvenir of the Exequias. On the morning of Tuesday, the 23rd, a High Mass was held at 6 a.m. and was attended by several priests and many prominent Christians.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING FUND.

THE honorary treasurer acknowledges, with thanks, the following subscriptions and donations :—

	Rs.
W P Symonds, Esq. I C S.....	50
J Monteath, Esq, C I E, I C S	50
W R Draw, Esq. I C S.....	50
P C H Snow, Esq. I C S.....	50
Claude Hill, Esq. I C S	30
Offertory from Panchgani Church	63
Do from Mahableshwar Church.....	100

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 25th May, 1900.

1. Extract from General Orders, Military Department, dated 11th May, 1900, is published for information :—

No. 512—The undermentioned Member of the Volunteer Force is granted the Volunteer Long Service Medal under the provisions of Clause 152 India Army Circulars of 1895 :—Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Color Sergeant E. Thomas.

By Order,
D. J. SHARP, Capt.,
Ag. Adjutant, B. V. R.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office :—

Allix Maurice	Fowle M Miss	Norton Mrs
Arudh Theodor	Gooiman G	Percival Alice Miss
Aubett, Charles	Gables Mrs	Paton Frank E
Broughton H F	Gardner Mrs	Revelha Pierre
Bagram J G	Gibson J	Ravean G
Brown George	Hawdon C I Miss	Richeux Miss
Bignell, R L	Hamilton J	Steinhart Lisse
Boyd, W H	Hutchinson J Mrs	Smith T
Bishop Annie, Miss	Harlow F Mrs	Sapira Maria
Ciche Bertha de	Henney John Pulling	Scheer Sachar
Cessler Horol Mrs	Huey, A W Miss	Sorabjee D Chinoy
Czarloryston Witold	Hooper Jessie B Miss	Slattery John W
Carew Gerald	Johnson L E	Steward A G M
Castleman, Miss	Johnstones, A	Taylor Wm
Crichton Mrs	Krolin Juan	Tubbs, Stanley W
Daly W	Lamb E A Miss	Taylor E Davis
Dearing Fanny Mrs	Liddon R K	Temple Harris
D'Souza C S	Lamaroft H	Vansant N G
Davison N	Luke R G	Valsami Dionisio
Danis J E	Morritz M	Waldman Herman
D'Almeida, Frnklin	McDonnell Susie Miss	Worthington O Dr.
Donald Alfred	Moore E F	Wightwick A Dr
Enfield N	Morgan Mrs	Weichell Miss
Fortescue W M Mrs	Mallette P O	Winslar Mrs
Fenzi L G	McNeilage James	West Miss

INDIA is not included in the programme of the approaching total solar eclipse. The phenomenon will begin at sunrise on the 28th inst., W. S. W. of Cape St. Lucas in about 117 degrees West longitude and 17 degrees North latitude. The shadow line crosses Mexico and the Gulf, passing northeast to Washington and then curves across the Atlantic. It strikes east-south-east to Ovar in Portugal, about 24 miles south of Oporto, and crossing Spain and the Mediterranean it meets the Algerian coast east of Cape Matifon, traverses Algeria, the coast of Tripoli and Egypt, where at sunset the phenomenon is closed near the ruins of Shebes. Portugal, as being the nearest point to England, is the most convenient vantage ground for British astronomers, and the Portuguese Government has made every facility in the way of customs concessions, &c., on behalf of accredited scientific observers from the United Kingdom. Many tourists and others propose to go to Algeria to see the eclipse.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 22nd May were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 21st, 10 feet against 12 feet 8 2-5 inches on same date last year. Rain during week in Johi taluka sufficient to increase fodder supply and to render cultivation possible, and 2 cents in Sehwan taluka. Kharif preparations and sowings progressing. Condition of cattle improved in eight talukas. Prices of food-grains at Karachi steady.

Shikarpur.—River 9 feet 6 1-4 inches against 6 feet 7 1-2 inches on same date last year. Rain during week 26 cents at Kakar, 5 cents at Mirpur, 8 cents at Larkhana and 3 cents at Labdarya on the 19th. Hailstones at Larkhana and Labdarya on the 13th, but no damage reported. Kharif preparations continue. Fodder supply insufficient in Mirpur taluka, and scanty in Rohri, Ubauro, Larkhana, Labdarya and Kambar talukas.

Hyderabad.—Average rainfall of 21 cents in three northern talukas during week. Kharif preparations commenced in five talukas. Adhawa crops flourishing Cattle in fair condition except in Sakrand taluka. Price of rice varying from 8 to 11 1-4, of wheat from 10 to 13, of jowari from 9 to 12 1-2, and of bajri from 10 to 11 3-4 seers per rupee. Price of karbi varying from 3 annas to 1 rupee per maund.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain during week 30 cents at Kashmor on the 13th. Fodder scarce in Kashmor taluka. Price of jowari 11 seers 13 chataks, of bajri 11 seers 3 chataks, of wheat 11 seers 2 chataks, and of rice 8 seers per rupee. Prices of karbi 10 annas 11 pies per maund.

Thar and Parkar.—Good rain during week in Chachra taluka, and light showers in Mithi and Dipla talukas. Threshing of rabi crops almost completed. Cattle sickly. Prices of rice and bajri at Mirpur 9 and 10½ at Khipra 11 and 10 1-4, at Sanghar 12 and 11, and at Nagar 8 and 7½ seers per rupee. Prices stationary elsewhere.

Ahmedabad—(For week ending 19th May 1900).—Rain during week, maximum at Parantij 2 inches 50 cents, minimum at Modasa 2 cents. Condition of hot weather crops fair in places where there is facility of obtaining sweet water. Crops withered for want of water in parts of Viramgam taluka. Fodder supply not quite sufficient. Surviving plough cattle in poor condition. Prices of food-grains fluctuating. Price of jowari 9 seers, of bajri 8 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 10 seers, of rice 2nd sort 9 seers 40 tolas, and of grass or karbi 2 maunds per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Agricultural stock in very poor condition. Average price of maize 8 and of bajri 7 1-2 seers per rupee.

Kaira—(For week ending 21st May 1900).—Average rainfall of 4 cents in the district during week, maximum at Kapadvanj 29 cents, minimum at Mehmadabad 3 cents. Reaping of hot weather jowari and preparation of lands for next season in progress. Fodder supply very scanty. Agricultural stock in bad condition. Cattle dying at starvation. Average price of wheat 7 1-2, of rice 8 ¾, of bajri 7 9-14, and of bavto 9 seers per rupee. Price of fodder 11 sheaves of sundhia, 14 of bajri, and 73 of kharsali per rupee.

Broach.—Lands being prepared and manured for next season. Fodder supply scanty. Prices of food-grains steady

Surat.—Lands being prepared for cultivation. Condition of cattle and fodder supply fair. Price of jowari has risen, while that of rice 1st sort has fallen. Price of wheat 7 seers 6 chataks, of jowari 8 seers 13 chataks, of bajri 8 seers 5 chatkas, of rice 1st sort 6 seers 15 chataks of rice 2nd sort 9 seers 11 chatkas, and of tur-dal, 8 seers 5 chataks per rupee. Average price of dry grass Re. 1 and of karbi Rs. 6 per 100 bundles.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1 warm on 16th, 17th and 21st; temperature normal on all other days. Vapour in air normal on 16th 17th, 18th and 21st, and excessive on all other days. Wind normal on 16th, 17th 18th and 22nd; abnormal wind northerly on 19th, 20th and 21st. Distant lightning on 19th.

Thana.—Burning of rab materials and repairs to embankments in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains steady except at Bhiwndi, where the price of rice and sort is 10 1-4 seers per rupee.

Kolaba.—Rab operations and repairs to embankments almost completed. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains and fodder almost stationary except those of rice at Karjat and rice straw at Alibag, which have fallen by 1 lb. and 20 lbs. respectively.

Ratnagiri.—Burning of rab materials in progress. Prices of food-grains steady in all talukas except Dapoli taluka and Vandangad petha. Price of rice at Ratnagiri 9 seers 78 tolas per rupee, and in the district varying from 8 seers 64 tolas at Mandangad to 10 seers 30 tolas at Rajapur. Price of nachni at Ratnagiri 9 seers 79 tolas, and in the district varying from 9 seers 45 tolas at Dapoli to 12 seers 2 tolas at Rajapur. Price of dry fodder varying from 2 annas per maund at Sangameshvar to 11 annas 5 pies at Vengurla.

Khandesh.—Rain during week 3 cents at Shahada and 7 cents at Chopda. Preparation of lands for next season continues. Fodder supply insufficient. Condition of agricultural stock unsatisfactory owing to scarcity of fodder. Cattle suffering for want of either water or fodder.

Nasik.—Fodder crops in good condition in Malegaon taluka, and withering in Sinnar taluka for want of water. Lands being prepared for the ensuing season in Nasik, Sinnar, Igatpuri, Dindori Malegaon and Baglan talukas. Burning of rab materials in progress in Peint taluka. In the hills the condition of cattle and fodder supply is still fair, but in other places cattle are suffering for want of fodder, and in Yeola, Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas for want of water also. Cattle dying in numbers for want of fodder in Malegaon, Nandgaon and Baglan talukas. Prices of food-grains generally steady. Price of rice at Nasik 7 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 7 seers 56 tolas, of bajri 8 seers 10 tolas and of nagli 8 seers 50 tolas per rupee. Price of dry grass at Nasik Re. 1 per 100 sheaves.

Ahmednagar.—Preparation of lands for next season continues. Condition of fodder supply and cattle unsatisfactory. Actual prices of food-grains and karbi at Nagar scationary.

Poona.—Preparation of lands for next season in progress. Condition of cattle in Khed, Haveli Sirur and Purandhar talukas and Dhond petha growing worse on account of insufficient supply of fodder. Price of jowari at Poona 17 lbs. 4 tolas, of bajri 16 lbs. 13-5 tolas of karbi 44 4-5 lbs., and of bay 71 3 7 lbs. per rupee. Want of drinking water keenly felt in several villages.

Sholapur—(For week ending 19th May 1900).—Harvesting of rabi crops completed in all talukas. Garden crops in fair condition in some places. Lands being ploughed for next season. Fodder supply plentiful and cheap. Karbi pouring in from Bijapur. Plough and milch cattle in good condition while other cattle are poor but improving. Price of jowari slightly fallen in Karmala taluka, slightly risen in Madha and Malsiras talukas, and steady elsewhere. Price of wheat 7 seers 15 chataks, of rice 9 seers 12 chataks, of jowari 8 seers 15 chataks, and of bajri 8 seers 15 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi Rs. 1-8 per 100 bundles.

Satara.—Preparation of lands for next season almost completed in some talukas. Grain supply sufficient; fodder and water scanty. Prices of food-grains stationary throughout the district. Prices of jowari and bajri at Satara 16 lbs 36 tolas each, and of karbi 56 lbs. per rupee.

Bijapur.—Preparation of lands for next season in progress Condition of cattle fair in five talukas, and slightly affected in Indi, Sindgi, and Badami talukas owing to insufficiency of fodder. Average price of jowari 9 seers 12 chataks, of bajri 9 seers 3 chataks, of rice 2nd sort 8 seers 7 chataks, of tur-dal 6 seers 15 chataks, and of karbi 143 lbs per rupee

Belgaum.—Rain anxiously looked for. There were signs of early rainfall. Lands ready for sowing. Prices of food-grains and fodder stationary.

Dharwar.—Rain during week 1 inch 39 cents at Dharwar and 32 cents at Gadag; none elsewhere. Preparation of lands for the ensuing season in progress throughout the district. Rainfall beneficial to some extent in the Dharwar taluka for rice sowing which will be taken in hand shortly. In malnad taluka sowing of rice retared for want of heavy showers. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder supply reported to be scarce in eight talukas and water-supply deficient in seven talukas. Prices of food-grains and karbi almost stationary.

Kanara.—Preparation of lands for next season continues. Sowing retarded for want of rain in Mundgod petha and Halival taluka. Crops in bad condition in Supa petha for want of rain. Fodder supply fairly sufficient. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Price of rice at Karwar 19 and of ragi 22 lbs per rupee. Price of dry grass 12 annas a maund.

Rajkot.—Weather hot. Irrigation of hot weather jowari and fodder crops progressing. Fodder supply extremely scarce. Cattle being maintained on fodder crops and imported grass. Average price of wheat 8 seers 8 tolas, of bajri 9 seers 11 tolas, and of jowari 8 seers 70 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Weather hot. Price of bajri 9 and of jowari 10 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Lands being prepared for monsoon cultivation. Condition of agricultural stock unsatisfactory for want of fodder. Price of bajri 16, of jowari 17 of wheat 17, of rice superior 13, and of rice inferior 19 lbs. per British rupee.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 15th May 1900 were received too late for publication in the last "Bombay Government Gazette" :—

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 12th May 1900).—Condition of hot weather crops fair in places where there is facility of obtaining sweet water. Crops withered for want of water in parts of Viramgam taluka. Fodder supply not quite sufficient. Surviving cattle in bad condition in the interior where there is no railway communication. Price of jowari 10 seers, of bajri 8 seers 60 tolas, of wheat 10 seers, and of rice 2nd sort 10 seers per rupee. Price of grass 2 maunds and of karbi 1-2 maunds per rupee.

Khandesh.—Threshing of rabi crops completed. Preparation of lands for next season continues. Fodder supply insufficient. Condition of agricultural stock unsatisfactory owing to scarcity of fodder. Cattle suffering for want of either water or fodder.

Nasik.—Reaping of bagayat crops completed in Dindori taluka, and nearly completed in Niphad and Kalvan talukas. Lands being prepared for the ensuing season in Nasik, Sinnar, Igatpuri, Malegaon and Vandgaon talukas and in parts of Baglan taluka. Burning of rab materials in progress in Peint taluka. In the hills condition of cattle and fodder supply is still fair, but in other places cattle are suffering for want of fodder, and in Yeola, Malegaon and Nandgaon, talukas for want of water also. Cattle dying in numbers for want of fodder in Malegaon, Nandgaon, and Baglan talukas. Prices of food-grains generally steady. Price of rice at Nasik 7 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 7 seers 56 tolas, of bajri 8 seers 10 tolas and of nagli 8 seers 50 tolas per rupee. Price of dry grass at Nasik Re. 1 per 100 sheaves.

Ahmednagar.—Preparation of lands for next season in progress. Condition of cattle in Khed, Haveli Sirur and Purandhar talukas and Dhond petha growing worse on account of insufficient supply of fodder. Price of jowari at Poona 17 lbs. 4 tolas, of bajri 16 lbs. 13-5 tolas of karbi 44 4-5 lbs., and of bay 71 3 7 lbs. per rupee. Want of drinking water keenly felt in several villages.

Sholapur—(For week ending 19th May 1900).—Harvesting of rabi crops completed in all talukas. Garden crops in fair condition in some places. Lands being ploughed for next season. Fodder supply plentiful and cheap. Karbi pouring in from Bijapur. Plough and milch cattle in good condition while other cattle are poor but improving. Price of jowari slightly fallen in Karmala taluka, slightly risen in Madha and Malsiras talukas, and steady elsewhere. Price of wheat 7 seers 15 chataks, of rice 9 seers 12 chataks, of jowari 8 seers 15 chataks, and of bajri 8 seers 15 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi Rs. 1-8 per 100 bundles.

Satara.—Preparation of lands for next season almost completed in some talukas. Grain supply sufficient; fodder and water scanty. Prices of food-grains stationary throughout the district. Prices of jowari and bajri at Satara 16 lbs 36 tolas each, and of karbi 56 lbs. per rupee.

Bijapur.—Preparation of lands for next season in progress Condition of cattle fair in five talukas, and slightly affected in Indi, Sindgi, and Badami talukas owing to insufficiency of fodder. Average price of jowari 9 seers 12 chataks, of bajri 9 seers 3 chataks, of rice 2nd sort 8 seers 7 chataks, of tur-dal 6 seers 15 chataks, and of karbi 143 lbs per rupee

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Kanara.—Preparation of lands for next season continues. Sowing retarded for want of rain in Mundgod petha and Halival taluka. Crops in bad condition in Supa petha for want of rain. Fodder supply fairly sufficient. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Price of rice at Karwar 19 and of ragi 22 lbs per rupee. Price of dry grass 12 annas a maund.

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SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

ONCE upon a time the Royal Liverpool Club had an unenviable reputation for the nature of weather to be experienced at their important meetings. Times have changed however, and the two days of last week's meeting were quite up to the sample of recent years. Indeed, the players enjoyed almost ideal golfing weather, the wind blowing from the most favourable quarter for the course—due south-east.

On the first day, that is to say Wednesday, Mr. John Graham, jun., who it was anticipated would not be amongst the competitors owing to an attack of mumps, which had kept him in the house for nearly a fortnight, excelled himself. He did not decide to compete until late in the day, and judging by the performances in the morning, it was generally expected that Messrs. Hilton and Hutchings, who had finished with 79 each, would have to play off for the two medals. Mr. Graham, however, readily upset any such idea by reaching the turn in the phenemenally low total of 35. Homeward bound, he commenced in the most promising and orthodox fashion with a total of 11 for the first three holes, and there appeared a prospect that he would make a very phenomenal return, but from this point the accuracy of his game rather deteriorated, as, missing his tee-shot to the 'Rushes" he required four to that whole, while indifferent putting at the "Field" caused six to be marked on his card, his eventual aggregate being 75—a great performance, particularly when it is considered that Mr. Graham had not played a game for over three weeks, and was only just recovering from an illness. But lack of practice appears to effect Mr. Graham less than any other player I know—a grand testimony towards the great natural ability of the young Hoylake golfer.

Great as was Mr. Graham's performance on the first day, it was put in the shade by a sensational performance on the part of Mr. Hilton on the second day of the meeting. The weather, as on Wednesday, was ideal whilst a slight moisture on the greens made holing-out easier than is usually the case at Hoylake. Mr. Hilton, taking advantage of the favourable circumstances, reached the turn in 36, by the most correct of golf, every hole being completed in what is termed "par" figures. On the home journey he still payed strict attention to "par" play, as no fault could be found with figures of 4, 3, 4, 3 for the first four holes. But the sensational part of the round was still to come, as, laying his approach stone-dead at the "Field," a four was recorded. A six yard putt, which found the hollow of the hole, gave him still another four at the "Lake," whilst a similar figure was recorded at the "Dun," chiefly owing to the approach being placed within three or four feet of the hole. This left him with a total of 62 for the sixteen holes. A rather wide approach to the seventeenth left him hard pressed for a four, but a five feet putt successfully holed out did the needful, and there appeared a probability of a 70 being recorded. Then, however, came the first serious blunder in the round. This was more an error of judgment than a mistake in play, as from a grand drive from the tee it appeared as if Mr. Hilton could readily reach the green with an iron club. Electing to way with a wooden club, however, he put too much into the stroke, and the ball being the victim of a running fall did not finish rolling until it found a resting place under the railings beyond the pin. From that position it was impossible to play straight for the hole, Mr. Hilton recovered well, however, and only just failed to hole with his fourth, which trickled some three feet past the hole—a putt which for once in a way he failed to put down, and the six recorded brought his score up to 72—a record in a medal competition, and a record for the medal course.

During the week several records went by the board As mentioned above, Mr. Hilton's score establishes new figures for the course, the previous best having been 73 by Mr. Graham. The finest score returned in any prior medal competition had been 74 by Mr. Hilton and Braid. In addition to this, Mr. Graham's score of 35 for the outward half was one stroke better than the previous best made in a medal competition, whilst the aggregate winning score for the two days was the phenomenally low one of 147, the previous best having been accomplished in the autumn meeting of 1898, when the aggregate was 150—76 by Mr. Ball and 74 by Mr. Hilton. In comparing the new figures with previous ones, it must be remembered that the weather was exceptionally favourable, and that the course was in excellent condition. In fact the scores themselves suggest this fact, as they could not otherwise have been made.

Of the other returns made during the week, it is pleasant to note that Mr. Hutchings exhibited more aptitude than has been his wont in the past in the task of overcoming the trials and troubles of score play, whilst Mr. A. C. Blain had apparently completely recovered from his sad and trying experiences at Westward Ho. Speaking from experience I may safely say that his golf was worthy of even a better score than his eventual total of 81 made on the first day. Still it sufficed.

It may be interesting to compare the two scores of Mr. Hilton and Mr. Graham which are as follows :—

Mr. Hilton, out	4	4	5	3	4	4	3	5	4—36
in	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	6—36
Total.....									72
Mr. Graham, out	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	3—35
in	4	3	4	4	6	5	5	4	5—40
Total.....									75

From these it will be seen that not until the "Field" or fourteenth hole did Mr. Hilton hold a lead.

What with Mr. Bramston at Westward Ho, Mr. Mansfield Hunter at Muirfield, Mr. Maxwell at North Berwick, and Mr. Graham at Hoylake, the position of the younger generation of players has been more than usually happy during the first part of the season. Mr. Graham will, according to present intentions, be amongst the competitors for the amateur championship, whilst it is also rumoured that Mr. Maxwell will try his fortune once more in that event, on a green which should certainly suit the long, high carries which are such a feature of his driving. Owing to the calls in the sterner walks of life neither Messrs. Bramston nor Hunter will be able to be present; but with Messrs. Graham and Maxwell in addition to Messrs. Ellis and Mackenzie—if the latter decides to make the journey—rising talent have an excellent chance of challenging the supremacy of the veteran brigade at Sandwich next week.

The news that the majority of the leading amateurs from over the Border intend to take part in the champion ship at Sandwich is both reassuring and pleasant, after the rumour which was current a few weeks back to the effect that many of them intended to abstain from playing in the great annual amateur event. With the two heroes of last year amongst the missing the meeting will require all the patronage possible to make up for the loss of interest caused by the absence of the late Lieutenant Tait and Mr. Ball—two players whose past performances singled them out as the leading individualities in the world of amateur golf.

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FOR SALE,
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TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

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19 by 13 by 14 inches .....Rs. 18.
18 by 12 by 13 ,, ... ,, 16.
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TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
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INDIAN INDUSTRY.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 24.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....£101 1-4 plus 3-16
3 per cent Rentes .....£101 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent, Sterling Loan.....£110 1-2 ,,
3 1-2 per cent, Govt. securities.....£93 3-4—1-16
Bar Silver in London .....27 9-16—1-16
Do New York .....60 1-8—1-4
Exchange on London at Paris.....25·17 1-2 plus 1-2
Do New York .....4 87 1-2—1-4
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent. unchanged.
Do Short London Bills, 3 1-8 per cent. ,,
Do Indian Bank Bills, 3 1-4 per cent. ,,

£500,000 paid into the Bank of England, amount re-bought from the Secretary of State for India.

The Bank of England's rate of discount is reduced 1-2 per cent and now stands at 3 1-2 per cent.

Banks and all markets closed in honour of the Queen's birth-day.

Holiday in London, to-day.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills in India to-day for Rs. 25,00 000

Rs. 17,10 000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 7,90,000 ,, to Madras.
Rs. 25,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta and Madras min. rate 1s. 4d. received 39 per cent above that rate in full.

Average rates of allottment, Calcutta and Madras, 16·00.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS—

Rs. 1,80,000 were allotted to Calcutta.

Tenders on Calcutta at 1-4 1-16 min. rate received in full.

Average rate of allotment 16·06.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last public sale Rs. 37,30,000.

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 25,00,000.

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats dull. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 12,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 5·4-32d. plus 1-32. Arrivals closed easier. Egyptian Fair Brown 7 3-8—3-16.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

May	May-June	Aug.-Sep.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-Mar.
4·61	4·59	4·49	4·19	4·15
—3-64	—3-64	—3-64	—1-64	—1-64

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	3,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	10,000 ,,
Do Continent	8,000 ,,
Mid Uplands	9 9-16—1-16
Futures month of August	8·54—22
Do do December	7·71—6

SEEDS.—London quotes Linseed 57s.3-4d. plus 3d., May-June, Antwerp, business done firmer.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownugger	4 18-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	110 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	63 3-4
Bar Silver	27 9-16

The sum of about £300,000 has been paid into the Bank of England, re-bought from the Secretary of State for India.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MESSRS. TATA and Co.'s Liverpool correspondent's weekly market letter runs as follows:—"Since our last there has been little change in the market. The Manchester market has been a little brisker these last few days, the spot sales here reaching as much as 14,000 bales to-day. There has also been rather more inquiry from your side. On the whole, however, spinners are not as well off as they were a little while ago, owing to the higher wages they have to pay and greater difficulty in getting under contract. The news about the new crop has been very unfavourable of late. Further heavy rains have retarded the preparations in Texas and elsewhere and cloudbursts have occurred in the Waco district. In many parts of Texas the young seedling has been washed out of the ground, and will need replanting. This would not be so serious a matter in itself, as there is still plenty of time, were it not that seed is scarce. Last week we mentioned a straddle between June-July and January-February, selling the former and buying the latter position, and in connection therewith we think it worth while to repeat an argument a friend of ours used the other day. He said: If spinners on the completion of their contracts fail to make new ones, or if here in Liverpool we shall from now on receive a larger share of the American shipments, near positions ought to go down more than distant. If on the other hand, the weather continues bad, is it not likely that distant deliveries will come up to the level of near cotton? In either case, it is not unlikely that the difference between old crop and new crop will narrow. June-July is quoted at 5,17 1-2 Jan.-Feb. at 4,28. Options: Aug.-Sept. 11 and 22; Jan.-Feb. 15 and 30."

The following are from several American letters. From Galveston.—The supply of cotton being insufficient there seems to be but one remedy, Manchester spinners must resort to short time till October 31st. On May 1st it will be very easy to estimate the supply Liverpool will need for six months, and how much can be secured. While we are prepared to see stocks at U. S. Ports and interior towns about 100,000 bales, on Septemberlst, 1900, we think the visible and invisible supply of the world cannot be reduced below 1,500,000 bales on September 1st, as the imports to Great Britain and Continent must be exceptionally small during September as well as October. Visible and invisible supply, 1st September 1899, was 3,600,000. It looks as if reduction for this season would exceed 2,500,000 indicating a greater scarcity of cotton than at any time during the past twenty years. It is not reasonable to suppose that spinners had covered their requirements for 9 months in January 1900, in fact deliveries &c., prove that no such condition exists. We consider September-October and later months entirely too low, believing that 10 to 10 1-2 represents a full average crop for 1900. Weather continues unsettled, and unless we soon have dry and warm weather this crop will have a very late start. Sentiment in favour of buying October in New York is increasing." Also from Galveston Washington predicts frost Central North Texas to-night. If this prediction materializes, it means that but little cotton will be planted before May 1st in territory named and that exceptionally favourable conditions may produce a good but late crop. Whenever Texas has a small cotton plant on June 1st, I have serious apprehensions of the crop on account of the very hot weather during June-July, and August, and the uncertainty of sufficient rainfall in regular intervals. It is now generally known that conditions in South and South-West Texas do not indicate an early crop. Whether conditions will be favourable for the plant to make a tap root cannot be ascertained till some time in June. I remain of the opinion that September-October will sell at 6d. owing to prospective small exports of cotton from America during the next five months. Such scarcity of cotton as we have now, we have not experienced at any time during past 20 years."

From New Orleans—"We beg to confirm our opinion that the increase acerage would amount 10 per cent. that the increase in the amount of fertilisers 25 per cent. and also that the season was backwards During the past three days there have been continuous and excessive rains throughout the Gulf States, from Alabama to East Texas. These rains have delayed crop preparations still more, and besides that, it is claimed that much land will have to be replanted. Many fields are under water, bridges have been washed away, and rail road traffic suspended, owing to the scarcity of seed it will be quite a serious matter if much replanting is to be done."

From New York.—"In Texas poor stands of the early planted are reported. Warm sun shine is generally needed for cotton, especially in the Central and Western portions of the cotton belt."

From Pine Bluff—"Since the 6th of April we have had the four seasons, with temperature varying from 35 to 85 degrees; some localities actually report ice. Coupled with this we have had some very hard rains. On the 11th, 3 1-2 inches fell in eight hours, and on the 15th and 16th over 2 inches; the river country is flooded and the outlook for farming operations is not promising Some cotton has been planted, but it would have been better had it not been put into ground; everything is at a stand still, and must remain so until the land dries sufficiently to admit of ploughing. Even with sun shine and favourable weather planting will be thrown back another week. Labour is extremely scarce.

Telegraphic information from America about New Crop.—"Northern and Southern spinners have 500,000 bales nearly 2 months' stock. Very little cotton in the Interior. Serious damage to new crop by floods, replanting necessary, and crop will be 3 weeks later."—"In Mississipi valley prospects very good, planting rapid, receipts failing, showing signs of exhaustion. In Arkansas, serious injury by rains, but prospects are favourable. Total acerage nearly 36,000,000 acres."

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SHEEHAN—May 19, at Bangalore, the wife of M J Sheehan, Survey of India, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1900.

DOUBTS as to the cession of Mosampo to Russia by the Emperor of Korea are at an end, when Mr. Brodrick states that the rights of British subjects are not limited by that arrangement. Of course, they are not, or at all events they ought not to be, which for diplomatic purposes is nearly the same thing. The acquisition of a great bay which can easily be made a first-class naval port and arsenal, half-way between Vladivostock on the north and Port Arthur on the south, unquestionably adds greatly to Russia's strength and prestige in the extreme East. It has been frequently asserted that Japan, sooner than see her rivals thus aggrandised, would go to war to prevent it. Whatever her motive be, it is certain that the Island Empire has been strenuously increasing her naval strength for some time past. Great part of the fleet and part of the army was mobilised a few months since, and the British Admiral was the only foreign officer permitted to be present at the manœuvres. The Japanese preparations seemed to receive the final touch when the Asahi, one of the largest ironclads afloat and costing a million sterling, was launched the other day at Portsmouth. "Ignotus," a pseudonym, which scarcely conceals the identity of one who frequently writes with some authority on international affairs, tells us that a Japanese naval officer of high rank said to him:—"On the day when the British fleet steams out to battle, whether with Russia or France, the Japanese fleet will also be let go!" That naval officer's enthusiasm for a fight closed his mind to all else. It is to be feared that his uncompromising utterance gave Ignotus an enormous idea of the potential belligerency of Japan. In the "National Review" for May he asserts positively that Japan had made up her mind to fight, even single-handed, sooner than permit Russia to establish herself at Mosampo. He even goes so far as to assert that it was the knowledge of the fixed resolve of Japan to pay off old scores that prevented Russia and France from intervening in the South African affair. This confident assertion loses much of its force now that Russia has actually obtained the port which Japan was prepared to go to war to keep her out of. She showed an activity equal to that of her possible enemy in strengthening her fleet.

Doubtless there has been and still is a good deal of distrust and veiled hostility on both sides. Two years ago a Convention bound both Powers not to interfere with or encroach upon Korea. Now Russia has obtained one of the best harbours in the world as a free gift from Korea. The Japanese have been pouring mild and simple looking coolies into that Kingdom and into the Liao Tung Peninsula. It is a question whether these immigrants consist of simple soldiers, settlers or spies. On the other hand Russian tourists have been numerous in Japanese territory; they may have been taking stock of fortresses and marking evidence of approaching mobilisation; or they may have been men of business bent on finding new outlets for trade. Of one thing there is no doubt whatever. Japan and Russia strained every nerve to secure naval predominance in the Eastern Seas. While sending out battleships and twenty-three-knot cruisers, Russia purchased 140,000 tons of Welsh coal. The German press never ceased to urge Russia to take advantage of British entanglements in South Africa. The Japanese press was effusive in praise of British heroism and the devotion of the beleaguered garrisons. Ignotus would have us believe that it was the sympathetic attitude of armed Japan towards England that gave Russia pause. But he was equally convinced that if Russia endeavoured to gain possession of Mosampo she would go to war single-handed to avert a danger threatening her very existence. We have seen that she has not taken such an extravagant view of the situation. There is no war; and Great Britain who stipulated, when asked to evacuate Port Hamilton, that Korea should not cede that or any other naval station to another Power, has not deemed it necessary to refer now to that promise. This politic acquiescence in the inevitable might seem to justify the hope that Great Britain might succeed in reconciling Russia and Japan on the basis of the *status quo*, the three Powers binding themselves not to make any advance detrimental to either of the others.

We are asked to believe that Russia would be willing to enter into an engagement so that she might have to complete her Trans-Siberian railway and consolidate her position in Manchuria. These considerations might seem convincing to Count Muravieff. But it is very doubtful whether that statesman would see the advantage of waiting for a few years in order to allow the British Colonies to take a hand in the game. Nor would Lord Salisbury be more inclined to favour a development which would supersede the deliberations of the Foreign Office by the more compromising methods of the Colonial Ministers. "In the future," we are told, "the voice of Australia and Canada will be more and more heard in the Far East, as these two great commonwealths grow in stature and in strength. These developments will be a full offset to the Russian development. The fact that in the present war they have been able to place 10,000 admirable soldiers in line has not escaped the attention of the Japanese statesmen and Government. The Marquis Ito has alluded to it in a speech as one of the remarkable features of recent history. Virtually it means that two new Powers have appeared upon the scene. Australia has always distrusted Russia and disliked her southward advance down the Pacific Coast, so that she is naturally the friend of Japan, despite certain difficulties as to Japanese immigration. Canada, with a rising commerce on the Pacific, naturally desires the open door in China, and is thoroughly friendly to Japan. The influence of Canada and Australia will inevitably react upon British policy. These colonies have shed blood for the Empire, and they may claim—and will justly claim—a share in directing its policy. They are producing statesmen of a stronger and finer type than the respectable mediocrities in the London Cabinet, who have made such a miserable mess of the present war. Sir W. Laurier, for instance, is probably the ablest Minister in the Empire to-day. Sooner or later men will demand a stronger and more consistent policy than the "wobble" and opportunism that have for the past forty years marked our conduct of affairs in the Far East. They will require enterprise, intelligence, knowledge, and an anticipation of events before these occur. But whether this influence will be felt in time to prevent the final downfall of British interests in the Far East is the problem. For now is the time either to come to an agreement with Russia—if there is ever to be an agreement—or if Russia proves herself impracticable, to negotiate a conservative and defensive alliance with Japan." Here we are brought back to our old acquaintance—an alliance between Great Britain and Japan. When that proposal is examined we find that it means a British guarantee for Japanese interests in her distant seas, while Japan is not in a position to reciprocate in the Mediterranean and the English Channel. There is nothing to show that Japan would commit herself to an alliance which would eventually embroil her with other Powers one of which, is her immediate and not overscrupulous neighbour. The one political fact that stands out in all this by-play, is that Russia has acquired an important naval station on the Korean coast. Japan did not go to war to prevent this aggrandisement of her formidable neighbour, and Great Britain did not care to recall the promise made when she evacuated Port Hamilton.

THE construction of the Uganda Railway is going to be a much more costly business than was at first imagined. Four years ago, the Imperial Government applied to Parliament for a grant of £3,000,000 to build a railway to connect the east coast of Africa with Uganda. At that time experts ridiculed the idea of completing such a work for £3,000,000, and the Government have now had to ask for another grant of £1,930,000, making in all £4,950,000 voted for this undertaking. There is, however, no guarantee that this sum will be enough, the indications being rather the other way. The original estimate was that the 580 miles of line would be built for £5,500 per mile, but the additional grant brings the cost up to £8,500 per mile. Mr. Brodrick told the House of Commons on April 30 that the amount would compare favourably with the cost of similar undertakings in other parts of the world. One of the chief reasons for the large excess over the original sum, was, he explained, that it had been found necessary to lay a much more substantial line than was at first planned. Another was the great cost of labour. It was originally expected that half the labourers would be obtained in the country through which the line passed, but only 2,000 were so obtained, the rest of the 16,000 employed having had to be brought from India. A complete survey of the country had not been possible, and the rise in the prices of iron and steel during the past five years, had been another cause contributing to the increased expenditure. The one redeeming feature of the undertaking so far is that instead of the £60,000 a year, which it was predicted the railway would earn, it is already bringing in £130,000 per annum. During the debate on the subject it was pointed out that in the beginning of the work the labour was undertaken by Greek middlemen, and under that system Government had to pay tenpence per cubic yard for earth-work. That matter has, however, been remedied, the labourers being now employed directly and the earth-work costing sixpence per cubic yard. The Opposition questioned the utility of the railway, and in reply to various criticisms, Mr. Brodrick pointed out that Sir Harry Johnston's first impressions of Uganda were exceedingly favourable to the enterprise, and stated that his report would be laid before the House before the end of the Session.

THE trial of inoculation is now fairly general all over Bombay Presidency. Up to date the number of people inoculated in the Presidency town is about 200,000, and it is reasonable to assume that inoculation is accountable for the lessened severity of the present plague epidemic, while in the mofussil districts it has raged with greater virulence. Inoculation in the mofussil was largely confined to Dharwar and Belgaum Districts, but this year thousands of persons have been inoculated at Karachi, Sholapur, Surat and Aden, and Dr. Haffkine's prophylactic is being sent to nations all over the world. During the week just passed plague has further declined, but, notwithstanding, the death-rate in the mofussil towns is still abnormally high. There is no plague in Ahmedabad but the deaths numbered 839 against 121, a disparity which can only be accounted for by the presence of cholera, small-pox and other diseases. At Broach the average total deaths is 27, and for the week in question they numbered 193. Numerous other towns may be cited as affording similar examples. There are now only 36 infected areas in the Presidency, and outside Bombay City plague continues to be bad in Karachi, Cutch-Mandvie and Aden, though the tendency is for it to decrease. The total deaths in Bombay City fell to 1,476, and for the first time for some months the death-rate is under 100 per thousand. It is, however, 40 per cent, higher than at this time last year. The most unsatisfactory feature in the mortality returns is the increase of cholera, 43 fatal cases occurring. There seems to be a mild epidemic in the Esplanade District of A ward, where 14 deaths took place. Fever is somewhat less severe, and deaths from diseases of the lungs have decreased. Plague is rather worse in comparison with last year, but the epidemic of small-pox is happily almost over.

GENERAL WARREN'S appointment to the Governorship of Griqualand did not apparently secure for him a cane-seat on the stoep and a long pipe. He was not enabled to lay aside his sword, for the country was full of rebels, Douglas, a hill-town within a good stone's throw of his capital being the centre. This, however, he has now apparently subdued, having taken their laager and quantities of ammunition and stock. Unless the rebels have surrendered they are now probably fugitives in the hills. It is to be hoped, however, that these are the last of the Griqualand rebels whom Lord Kitchener was supposed to have dispersed when he visited Prieska. General Hamilton is now reported to be at Heilbron, the last proclaimed capital of the Free State, while General French has crossed the Rhenoster river. Some one, we are not told whom, has captured Vereeniging across the Vaal river. It can only be a small force and until troops can push up from Heilbron and Rhenoster river, the position it occupies is indeed critical. The distance left to cover to Johannesburg and Pretoria is but short and rendered all the easier by the retirement of the Boers reported by Lord Roberts.

REGARDING the statement that the telegraphic rate between India and the United Kingdom is to be reduced, we may recall the fact that through communication from India to Europe *via* Karachi and the Persian Gulf was first established on the 27th January, 1865, and the cable route from Bombay *via* Aden and Suez was opened in the spring of 1870. The original tariff was £5 or Rs. 50 for message of twenty words between India and the United Kingdom, which was reduced at the Vienna International Telegraph Conference of 1868 to £2 17s. 6d. or Rs. 28-8 for twenty words. In 1871, this tariff was raised at a special conference at Berne to £4 10s. or Rs. 45 for twenty words, and at the St. Petersburg Conference of 1875 a word-rate was established, which was fixed at francs 5·50 *via* Suez or *via* Teheran, and francs 5 *via* Turkey. At the Berlin Conference of 1885, the rates were reduced to francs 5 and 4·50 respectively. The charge to the Continent of Europe generally is the same as to the United Kingdom, *viz.*, Rs. 3-4 as. per word. The reduction to half a crown a word is a substantial one.

LITTLE could the authors of the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal have thought it would run counter to the religious scruples of a recipient. Yet Mr. Malabari seems to have hinted at some such grievance in replying to a telegram of congratulations from H. E. the Viceroy. However, we all know Mr. Malabari's religion which is quite as genial as it is a vital force. And we hope he will not begrudge the Government of India the satisfaction of proving to the public that they welcome criticism, provided it is well-informed. It may be stated that the Gold Medal of the Kaiser-i-Hind Order is a recognition of Mr. Malabari's labours in connection with famine.

MR. E. LAWRENCE, I.C.S., has been granted six months' furlough, with effect from any date after the 7th June.

MR. W. D. SHEPPARD, I. C. S., Collector of Poona, has been allowed furlough for one year.

CAPTAIN H. S. JONES has resigned his Commission in the 2nd Batt. B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers.

MR. H. F. BEALE, A. M. I. C. E., Executive Engineer, first grade, sub pro-tem, has been granted furlough for one year.

LIEUTENANT F. J. PARROTT officiates as Adjutant of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Captain P. H. Rogers, granted leave.

THE services of Lieutenant J. D'Oyly, I.S.C., have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

MR. W. E. YOUNG has been appointed to act as vice-chairman of the Karachi Port Trust, vice Mr. Jehangir Dossabhai Framji, on leave.

SECOND LIEUT. W. G. NASH, officiates as Adjutant of the 1st Batt. B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, vice Capt. J. A. Strick, granted leave.

THE REV. J. B. SCHROCTER has been appointed Honorary Chaplain (Roman Catholic) of the Sind Volunteer Corps, vice Rev. T., Peters resigned.

MR. W. D. SHEPPARD, I. C. S., has been appointed Political Agent, Bhor, with effect from the 1st April, vice Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I. C. S.

MR. S. REBSCH, M. I. C. E., has been appointed chairman of the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, vice the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes.

MR. M. MACMILLAN, B. A., (Oxon), has been appointed Principal of Elphinstone College, Bombay, with effect from the date of the retirement of Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite, M. A., (Cantab.)

DURING the absence of Mr. W.E. Young transferred to Sind, Mr. W. Almon, second assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay, acts as first assistant and Mr. H. Crawford, third assistant acts as second assistant.

UNDER the provisions of Section 641 of the Code of Civil Procedure, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to exempt Nawab Mir Mainudin Husenkhan, of Baroda, from personal appearance in Civil Courts.

MESSRS. GUBBAY and WILD have been appointed assistants to the Collector of Belgaum; Messrs. Rothfeld and Dutt are appointed assistants to the Collector of Ahmedabad; and Messrs. Garret and Campbell have been appointed assistants to the Collector of Satara.

MR. HAROLD H. MANN, the agricultural expert who has come out to India under the auspices of the Indian Tea Association, is at present in Calcutta and is engaged in a preliminary study of the tea blights in Assam from Dr. Watt's specimens at the Museum. Mr. Mann will proceed to Assam in the course of a week or ten days.

MR. M. F. CLARKS, assistant Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, on the 4th ult. passed an examination in Kanarese and in Law according to the tests prescribed in the rules relating to Police Officers. On the same date Mr. F. C. Griffith, assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, passed an examination in Law.

THE undermentioned Revenue officers passed the lower standard departmental examination on the 6th ult.:—Messrs. M. M. S. Gubbay, I. C. S.; O. Rothfeld, I. C. S.; E. P. Garrett, I. C. S.; A. C. Wild, I.C.S.; C. C. Dutt, I.C.S.; and C. S. Campbell, I.C.S. Messrs. Gubbay and Wild passed an examination in Kanarese; Messrs. Garrett and Campbell passed in Marathi, and Messrs. Rothfeld and Dutt in Gujarati.

THE undermentioned Revenue Officers passed on the 5th ultimo, the higher standard test in Nos. 4, 7 and 8 of the rules for examination of Salt Department Officers:—Passed in Law: Mr. F. A. Ingle, Inspector, Goa Frontier, Diggi Beat, and Mr. F. G. Hutchison, Preventive Officer, Bhayndar. Mr. F. A. Ingle, and Mr. W. F. Moore, Inspector, Chorla Beat, passed also in Marathi. In the lower standard test for Salt Department Officers Mr. C. H. T. Beaman, Inspector, Northern Frontier, Uda Beat, and Mr. G. H. Belcham, Inspector, Gokhantar Beat, passed in Law, while Mr. C. H. T. Beaman passed also in Gujarati.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 22 was 1,476, giving a death-rate of 91·05 per annum per thousand as against 54·79 the corresponding period of last year, and 40·05 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 158 died from fevers; 233, plague; 15, small-pox; 15, measles; 43, cholera; 64, phthisis; 76, diseases of the nervous system; 270, affections of the respiratory organs; 127, diarrhœa; 43, dysentery; 37, still-born; 128, old age and debility, 27, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 57; Brahmin, 41; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 785; Hindu low caste, 174; Musalman, 357; Parsee, 26; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 18; Eurasian, 2; European 3; Negro-African, 3; Buddhist, 1. The total number of births was 296 as against 120 the corresponding period of last year, and 175 the average over the past five years.

SEVENTEEN fresh cases of plague with 16 deaths were registered in Calcutta on Monday, the total mortality being 98.

Thousands of acres of valuable timber have been destroyed by the forest fires in Michigan. The area destroyed is quite fifty miles in extent.

A TELEGRAPH office was opened at Nushki on the Quetta-Seistan route on the 12th instant. The line presumably will be continued across the dessert to Nasratabad.

IT has been decided to give pensions of from two to five rupees per mouth from the Patriotic Fund to the families of Indian followers dying on field service in South Africa.

GOOD progress is being made upon the Simla-Kalka Railway. The tunnel near the old landslip below Dharampur is being actively pushed on as a work of the first importance.

MR. F. K. DOBBIN, Barrister-at-law, is appointed to act as Registrar and Chief Ministerial Officer of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, during the absence on deputation of Mr. C. D. Paniotty.

DURING the week ending the 12th instant the total earnings from traffic on the Eastern Bengal State Railway were Rs. 2,23,590 as compared with Rs. 2,35,095 for the corresponding week last year.

As regards the coinage of rupees, over two and a half crores have been coined since January 1st, and another crore is now being turned out. This will keep the Calcutta Mint fully occupied until the end of June.

SIMLA has sent many telegrams of congratulation to Colonel Baden-Powell. The Amateur Dramatic Club, of which he was a prominent member in 1897, congratulated him on "the finest part he has yet played."

THE death-rate of the Hissar district has been abnormally high for some time past. It is reported that fever of a special malarial or pneumonic type is prevailing. The unusually high death-rate is not supposed to be connected in any particular way with the prevailing distress.

WITH reference to the possible despatch of Boer prisoners to Ceylon no further action will be taken at present. News from the Cape shows that practically all the prisoners have been provided for, hence until another big batch are taken the necessity for utilising Ceylon will not be pressing.

A PRIVATE telegram from Lord Roberts states that Captain R. E. Cheyne, Kitchener's Horse (8th Bengal Lancers), who was reported wounded and taken prisoner, is now reported from Pretoria to have been wounded in the face and to have escaped, but that nothing further is known of him.

PENDING further consideration of the question of withdrawing another Gurkha regiment from Assam, it has been decided to leave one Gurkha battalion at Shillong and another at Kohima. Manipur will have a battalion of Bengal Infantry, Silchar one wing and Dibrugarh and Sadiya another wing of Bengal Infantry between them.

THE plague returns for the week ending the 19th instant, show again a satisfactory decrease in mortality, the number of deaths being 975, as compared with 1,214 in the previous week. The mortality in Bombay City was 267, compared with 342, while in Bombay Presidency it was only 156. The deaths at Karachi fell from 139 to 96, and in Aden from 59 to 28. Bengal, outside Calcutta, reported only 191 deaths.

UNEXPECTEDLY large realisations from opium helped to make Mr. Clinton Dawkins recent Budget much better than a famine budget could have been expected to be. During the two months of the new financial year, April and May, the revenue from opium has again beaten the estimate, and the Government are thus at present nearly three lakhs richer than they hoped to be, having realised Rs. 1,01,67,170 instead of Rs. 98,80,000.

THE monthly report of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, gives details of a novel form of cruelty practised on sheep which are sold for the market. The poor animals are literally filled with water, to make them appear fat and in good condition. Information from private sources has been given to the Society as to the existence of this form of cruelty, and steps have been taken to put a stop to it. The process is only a few degrees less cruel and revolting than the "phooka" process practised on cows in Calcutta in order to make them give as large a supply of milk as possible.

IN order to curtail the delays which have hitherto attended the submission of administration reports on grass operations, writes a correspondent, the Government of India are of opinion that these reports, which will be drawn up by special forage officers in the Bengal and Punjab Commands, and the Commissary Generals in Madras and Bombay Commands, should be simplified and be compiled with the object of affording a comparison of each year's operations with that of the preceding year, while containing a concise review of the financial results obtained during the year under report as shown by the Military Accounts Department in the balance sheets of farms.

THE recent showers, which have been fairly well distributed over the Punjab, says the Lahore paper, have been beneficial to the standing crops and grass-growing lands, though damage has probably been done where the crops were cut and lying ready to be garnered. The fodder scarcity, however, continues in a number of districts, and the dry straw from the gathered crops is all that the emaciated cattle have to live upon. The prospects of the standing extra spring and autumn crops are on the whole satisfactory, but the outturn in most districts will be below the average. No abatement of famine is reported from Western India, where the rice-sowings are being retarded for want of heavy showers. Scattered showers have fallen in Madras, where ploughing is proceeding generally. The standing crops, which are confined to restricted areas under well irrigation, are in good condition. Preparations for autumn sowing are also in progress throughout the Central Provinces, Central India, and Rajputana, but in all three the famine is unabated, and the fodder scarcity is particularly bad in Rajputana. The reports from Bengal and the North-West Provinces continue satisfactory, but more rain is required in the former province for the autumn rice sowings.

A LARGE and influential company the other day visited Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim's gun range at Eynsford, in order to witness experiments with some new q. f. field guns, and other types of semi-automatic and fully-automatic weapons. Among others present were Prince Kotohito, British, Japanese, and other officials, in addition to numerous attaches including those representing Austria, Germany, and the United States. The trials included firing against time with modern q. f. field guns, and a rate of fire of ten rounds in 52sec. was obtained with the 15pr. q. f. field gun, each shot being carefully aimed on the target; and a further series was fired in which ten rounds in 31sec. were fired with case shot, representing an attack on cavalry at close quarters. A novel 3pr. fully-automatic gun was exhibited, firing at the rate of 30 rounds per minute, each round being carefully aimed on the target. Several types of fully automatic rifle calibre guns were tried, including those operated in the usual method employed by the Maxim Company as well as those operated by the escaping gases. A trial of especial interest consisted in the firing of 50 rounds from a 37mm. automatic gun ("Pom-Pom"), on a field carriage, similar to those now in use in South Africa. In addition to these guns, mountain, naval, landing and Maxim guns, on every type and description of mounting were fired, and their special uses exemplified in a practical form.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BOERS ON THE TREK.

LONDON, MAY 24.

Reuter wires from Rhenoster on the 23rd that it is reported the Boers are trekking straight to the Vaal River and declare they will fight there to the death.

GENERAL FRENCH PUSHING ON.

General French is now at Prospiet on the railway five miles to the north. General Hamilton is also co-operating,

The general opinion is that the British will arrive at Pretoria as fast as they can march.

THE BRITISH ADVANCE INTO THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, MAY 24.

Lord Roberts wires from the south bank of the Rhenoster River on the 23rd that on arriving here this morning I found the enemy had fled during the night. They had occupied a strong position on the north bank which was carefully entrenched, but they did not think it advisable to defend it when they heard that Hamilton was at Heilbron and the Cavalry which had crossed the river some miles lower down was threatening their right rear.

A bridge, several culverts and some miles of railway have been destroyed.

Hamilton drove the Boers under Piet Dewet from Lindley to Heilbron.

The passage of the Rhenoster was stoutly disputed and our loss might have been heavy, but for a well-concerted plan bringing Smith-Dorrien's Brigade on the enemy's flank just at the right moment.

SURRENDER OF FREE STATERS.

The Officer Commanding at Boshof reports that upwards of 350 Free Staters have surrendered during the last few days.

KELLY-KENNY CLEARING THE COUNTRY.

General Kelly-Kenny reports that the Yeomanry have cleared the country between Bloemfontein and Boshof.

OCCUPATION OF DOUGLAS.

LONDON, MAY 23.

General Warren commanding a composite column has occupied Douglas and captured a rebel laager with quantities of ammunition and stock.

PRESIDENT KRUGER AND PEACE.

President Kruger denies that he is suing for peace.

RELIEF OF MAFEKING.

The Hunkh Prince Mahomed Bukhtyarshah, C.I.E., distributed alms to the beggars at Tallygunge on Monday afternoon, in honour of the relief of Mafeking, and also sent a congratulatory telegram to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress on the success of British arms.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FAMINE FUND.

LONDON, MAY 23.

The Duke of Connaught has given 100 and Lord Salisbury 200 guineas to the Famine Fund.

The American millionaire Rockefeller has given 5,000 dollars to the New York Fund.

ELECTION NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 24.

Captain Seely, the Conservative candidate, has been elected member for the Isle of Wight in the place of Sir Richard Webster, having polled 6,432 votes against Mr. Baring, the Liberal candidate, who polled 5,370.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, with the homeward mails of the 19th instant, arrived here at 2 a.m., to-day.

SUEZ, MAY 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Egypt, with the outward mails of the 18th instant, left Suez at 2 a.m., to-day.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY PARADE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 24.

A general parade of all troops in garrison at Poona and Kirkee took place this morning, at Poona. Despite early hour (6-30) a good many spectators were present. Major-General Burnett, commanding the garrison, took command of the troops and ordered the feu-de-joie. Three cheers were given for the Empress the proceedings terminating with a march-past. The troops were drawn up in two lines facing west, and were in two infantry brigades, first under command of Colonel Reilly, 28th Pioneers and consisted of the Royal Scots, 16th Bombay Infantry and 28th Pioneers. The second brigade, under Colonel Collett, was composed of the Shropshire Light Infantry, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, 17th Infantry. The second line under command of Colonel Stuart, consisted of E Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, 1st, 16th and 29th Field Batteries, Field Artillery, and the Sappers and Miners. The Horse Artillery was drawn up on the right of the line and fired.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL

COLOMBO, MAY 24.

The following telegrams appear in the Australian papers :—At a meeting of the Transvaal Parliament at Pretoria on the 8th instant, President Kruger acknowledged the loyal co-operation of the Free State, and expressed his confidence in the future of the Afrikander nation, adding, "Our dealings with Great Britain in 1899 proved our pacific intention." Later, he remarked that if he was sent to St Helena the Republican cause would continue.

A telegram to the Australian papers, dated London, May 9th, states that Vesuvius is in eruption and it is reported that four Englishmen have been injured by the overflow of lava. Their condition is critical.

With a view to recruiting the depleted ranks of the Army, the Government is arranging that every Volunteer Battalion shall contribute one Company to the Army Reserve.

Lieutenant Murchison has been tried by court-martial for the murder of Mr. Parslow, a war correspondent, early in the siege, and has been sentenced to imprisonment for life by Lord Roberts.

The European Powers have warned the Transvaal that if the mines are destroyed Great Britain will be requested to exact personal compensation, beginning with the Presidents of the Republics.

Four deaths from plague occurred at Sydney on the 11th, and there was one case at Adelaide.

The foreign mercenaries are leaving the Transvaal in disgust at the turn of affairs.

The Kaiser visits England with his son shortly.

The bubonic plague has broken out at Alexandria.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

YESTERDAY being the Queen-Empress' Birthday was observed as a general holiday, all business being suspended. The day was the more auspicious as the relief of Mafeking was celebrated conjointly with the event which is always associated with May 24th. At the clubs and hotels there were signs of the festival, and from most of the business houses the Union Jack floated.

The Naval boats lying off the harbour were gaily decked with flags from stem to stern, while the mercantile steamers in the stream and in Prince's and Victoria Docks also made a good show of bunting. At noon a naval salute was fired.

In celebration of the Birthday of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, the whole of the troops in garrison paraded yesterday morning on the Oval, before a very large gathering of spectators, who had lined the eastern boundary three or four deep. The troops that took part in the parade were a detachment of the Royal Navy with six field-guns in action; the Royal Artillery, under Lieutenant-Colonel Callwell; the 1st Norfolk Regiment, under Major Borton; the 21st Bombay Native Infantry (Marine Battalion), under Lieutenant-Colonel Cahusac; and the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, under Major Hartigan. At half-past 6 o'clock the troops entered the Oval and were drawn up in single file facing the east, the Royal Navy on the right and the remaining regiments in succession, the massed bands being at the rear. The entire parade, which comprised about 1,150 rank-and-file, was under the command of Brigadier-General Ventris, commanding the Bombay District. Major Aitkens and Captain Crawford, Deputy Assistant Adjutant Generals, were also present. At 7 o'clock the Royal Standard was unfurled and the Royal Navy fired an Imperial salute of thirty-one guns, the infantry firing feu-de-joie at intervals and the band playing the National Anthem. Three cheers for the Queen-Empress were then called for by General Ventris and were heartily given by the troops. The troops then formed into column and marched-past the Royal Standard. The parade terminated and the troops marched to their quarters.

GYMKHANA "AT HOME."

In the evening an "at home" was held at the Gymkhana, the grounds of which were tastefully decorated. There was a large attendance, and at a suitable interval Mr. Macrae introduced the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton, who made an appropriate speech. He said :—

In the absence of our President, Mr. Justice Russell, the committee have asked me, as an old member of this club, to say a few words. They have, as you know, invited us together to testify our joy at the relief of Mafeking; and in selecting her Majesty's Birthday for this purpose they have, I think, made a very appropriate choice, for we all know that in all this wide Empire there is no one who feels more keenly than our gracious Sovereign, for all the anxieties of her people or is more prompt and ready to make known the pleasure she experiences when great and noble deeds are done by those who serve under her flag. It is she who is ever the first to confer praise and distinction on the heroes of the fight, and therefore, when we venture to add our humble tribute of admiration, we feel that it is fitting we should do so on the day thus closely associated with her name. And it seems to me that there is yet another reason why the Queen's Birthday is a proper occasion for celebrating the relief of Mafeking inasmuch as both the defence and the relief have been in a great measure carried out by local and colonial forces who in their gallant and loyal co-operation with British officers have given a splendid illustration of the wonderful movement which we see going on before our eyes for the consolidation of the Empire of which one potent factor is the great personality of the Queen, who at the close of 81 years of her eventful life and 63 years of sovereignty finds herself the object of a passionate devotion on the part of her subjects of all races and creeds such as has probably never before fallen to the lot of any ruler of men.

But, ladies and gentlemen, I must not wander from the subject of my theme. For the last six months the whole Empire has watched this siege with mingled feelings of admiration and anxiety—admiration for the grand courage and skill with which the defence was maintained against largely superior numbers—anxiety, not lest that courage or skill should fail, but lest it might not be possible for relief to arrive before the exhaustion of the provisions and ammunition. The possibility of such a contingency filled us all with alarm for though the fall of Mafeking might not have entailed such far reaching consequences as might have resulted if Ladysmith had had to give way, still it would have been a bitter grief and disappointment to us all if that gallant garrison had in the end had to succumb. But, thank God, that grief and that disappointment were spared to us and the relief of which we had almost begun to despair has come at last in circumstances which may well be a source of pride and rejoicing to all who have at heart the honour of the Empire.

I will not weary you by going into detail about the vicissitudes of that long siege. We have read them from day to day in the newspapers and have watched with awe the accounts of frequent sorties—many of them brilliantly successful by which the defences were advanced and the enemy driven back—some of them attended with considerable loss and the deaths of brave officers and men who could ill be spared in that meagre garrison. We have never read of a single murmur issuing from that town. When Lord Roberts intimated that it would have to hold out till the 24th May, the reply was an immediate and hearty acquiescence. Then came the crowning achievement. When the Boers made their grand assault on the 13th instant—not only did they fail to capture the town, but a considerable part of their own force was captured instead. Finally, the combined relieving columns entered the town though not without hard fighting, and to-day we get the news that after the relief they all—garrison and relieving columns together—fell upon the besiegers and routed them so completely that it is to be hoped they will never again appear in that neighbourhood. That is a record of achievements of which the country may well be proud and we can picture to ourselves the wild enthusiasm in London when last Friday evening the telegram, announcing the relief, was posted up on the Mansion House, and we can sympathize with the Lord Mayor and Alderman who were unable to attend "Te Deum" at St. Paul's, owing to the enormous crowds that blocked their passage. The scenes on the relief of Ladysmith have been repeated and with good reason, for though the issues at stake may not have been so momentous there was in the one case as in the other the same unstinted admiration of courage and determination.

Of the central figure of the defence it is hardly possible for me to say anything that will not have occurred to you before. Some of you may know the man. For the rest of us who have not that privilege we have all read the accounts of him in the newspapers. We can picture him the grand cheery man of good temper and unfailing resource, never at a loss, never despondent, and always full of fun and humour. Such is the man who has captivated the heart of England and who makes us feel that so long as there are men like him in the service of the Crown, this great Empire, which we so dearly love, will maintain its beneficent pre-eminence.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, as this is her Majesty's Birthday, I shall ask you first to join in singing the first verse of, "God save the Queen," and when that is concluded, I shall call on you to give three hearty cheers for General Baden-Powell and the heroes of Mafeking—those inside who have so well supported him during six weary months, and those outside, like Colonel Plumer, who have never despaired in their efforts to relieve him, and have at last contributed to the success.

At the conclusion the National Anthem was sung, and cheers were given for General Powell, Lord Roberts and the relieving forces.

HINDU REJOICINGS.

A public hari-kirtan was held yesterday at Seth Mulji Jetha's Market Hall to celebrate the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India and to express rejoicings for the relief of Mafeking and the success of the British Arms, for which Mr. Kulliandas Vithaldas, the Honorary Secretary of Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhai's Cloth Market Merchants' Association and a leading piece-goods merchant issued invitations.

A HINDU GATHERING.

A meeting of the Hindu community of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, at the Mahadev Baug, to celebrate the Queen's Birthday and to express their rejoicings at the relief of Mafeking. The gathering was a representative one and was very largely attended. The place was tastefully decorated with flags and streamers and a group of native musicians enlivened the proceedings. Among those present were :—Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., Messrs. Tribhowandas Vurjivandas, Harkissondas Narrotamdas, Rao Bahadur Ganesham Nilkant Nadkarni, Dr. Shantaram Vithal, Rao Bahadurs Shantaram V. Kartak, Vasanji Khimji and Narayan T. Valdya, Messrs. Purshotam B. Joshi, Harkchandra K. Joshi, Krishnarao A. Chemburkar, Drs. Harischandra Balkrishna, Prabhuram Jivanram, Popat Prabhuram, and D. J. Mantri, Rao Saheb Dalputram P. Khakhar Rao Bahadur Bhaskarao Pitale, Mr. Shamrao M. Role, Mr. Kalidas Keshavdas and others.

The proceedings opened with a "hari-kirtan," which consisted of the singing of sacred songs and the narration of the heroic deeds of the British army in South Africa.

On the motion of Rao Bahadur Nadkarni, seconded by Mr. Harkissondas Narrotamas, Mr. Tribhovandas Vurjivandas was voted to the chair.

A programme of Marathi songs specially composed by Mr. Purshotam B. Joshi in praise of her Majesty was then gone through, from which we publish the translation of the following two verses :—"We have been at first, distressed with pestilence, and immediately a dreadful famine follows to torment us. Nevertheless we have not swerved an inch from our loyalty. Oh! Mother! under your rule we are happy and contented, for you have placed to rule over us, administrators who are sympathetic, and who have taken upon themselves the task of doing good to our people, and of saving the lives of the poor and the helpless." "May all differences (between the rulers and the ruled) vanish; may her Majesty's subjects move in the path of righteousness; may famines and all other calamities fly away from this country; may the rulers and the ruled know freely each other's duties; and may the Glorious Victoria enjoy, for ever, health, wealth, and prosperity!"

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna then addressed the meeting, and in the course of his remarks dwelt upon the personal virtues of her Majesty and the great affection in which she is held by her subjects in general, and the Indians in particular. He also enlarged upon the social and political advancement of the peoples of this country, during her benign reign, and laid great stress upon the rights and privileges which they at present enjoyed. Referring to the relief of Mafeking, Sir Bhalchandra said that the Indians were highly gratified by the glorious successes achieved by the British arms in South Africa. (Applause.)

Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji, Dr. Shantaram Vithal and the chairman also addressed the assembly.

At the conclusion of the proceedings hearty cheers were given for Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, E. the Viceroy, and Colonel Baden-Powell.

REJOICINGS IN KOLSA MOHOLLA.

Sardar Cassam Haji Mitha, Khan Bahadur, who is always taking a leading part in movements set on foot to express loyalty to her Majesty the Queen and her Government, was as usual to the front on this occasion. In response to the invitations issued by him a number of leading Mahomedans assembled at his place to consider what steps should be taken to celebrate the 81st Birthday of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. It was resolved to send a congratulatory telegram to her Majesty and to illuminate mosques and certain Mahomedan quarters in honour of the auspicious occasion. Sardar Cassam Mitha undertook to defray the cost of the illumination. The Kolsa Moholla, Nakhoda Street, Narayen Dhru, and other quarters of Pydownee were brilliantly illuminated and tastefully decorated last night, under the direction of his son Mr. Suleman Cassam. In honour of the occasion, Sardar Cassam Mitha gave sweetmeats and food to five thousand people. He and his son Mr. Suleman distributed a large quantity of rice to starving people, and gave them clothing and money, and sent one bag of rice to every street for distribution. It was intended to put up lights around the Queen's Statue, but the idea had to be given up as the permission for such illumination could not be given by the Executive Engineer.

BIRTHDAY DARBAR OF SIRDARS.

The usual Birthday Darbar of the Sirdars of the Deccan was held in the Council Hall, Poona, yesterday, which was largely attended this year. Mr. Aston, Sessions Judge, Agent of the Sardars of the Deccan, who presided, arrived at 5-30 p.m., and was received by a guard-of-honour, the district police presenting arms. He then proceeded to the Darbar Hall and was received by the company standing. Distribution of pan-supari and flowers terminated the durbar, the band playing the National Anthem.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS OF POONA.

At a crowded meeting of the Indian Christians, Mr. Moses Ezekiel presiding, a resolution expressing joy of the community on the completion of the 81st Birthday of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress and recent British victories in South Africa, proposed by Mr. J. Bhore, A.M.I.C.E., Assistant Engineer, Mysore State, and seconded by Mr. D. S. Sawarkar, L.C.E., Government Training College, Poona, was adopted unanimously.

SURAT.

Yesterday morning Nuggerseth Ghelabhai offered thankful prayers called "taptipujan" as usual for her Majesty's Birthday, when Rao Bahadur Motiram Rajaram expressed great joy for the release of Mafeking and other British Forts in South Africa.

INDORE.

Mr. Hormusji Manakji Bhamgura had a jasan ceremony of thanksgiving performed at his own expense in his agiari yesterday, in honor of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress' Birthday and in celebration of the joyful event of the relief of Mafeking, and the success of the British arms. After the jasan, a paper was read by Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Dorabji eulogizing British rule, and praying for its endurance for ever. Sweetmeats were distributed to Parsee children, and the fire-temple was illuminated in the evening. A band was in attendance.

NANDOD.

The annual festivities in honour of the birthday of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress were held yesterday morning. There was a general parade of all arms under the orders of his Highness Maharana Chatharsinhji who is on a brief visit to Matheran. An Imperial salute was fired, with a feu-de-joie and hearty cheers were given for her Majesty. On the 18th his Highness' subjects celebrated his installation day with hearty rejoicings and prayed for his early restoration to perfect health. To the usual cordial rejoicings yesterday were added those on account of the continued success of the British arms in South Africa and the relief of Mafeking. Sweetmeats were distributed to the inmates of the poor-house, about 3,700 in number.

SHOLAPUR.

Mr. Hanmandas Singee, a leading merchant, generously gave a treat to St. Joseph's School children in honour of the Queen's Birthday. The school compound was decorated with flags and lights and many people were present.

AT Bow-street Police Court, London, James Goff, 71, was charged with attempting to commit suicide. A constable said he was passing over Waterloo Bridge the previous afternoon when he saw the prisoner, who was about 20 yards away, mount the parapet. A gentleman immediately caught hold of him, and upon the approach of witness the prisoner fell on the ground and appeared to be in a fit. He was taken to the Hospital, but the doctor certified that he was hamming. Gaoler Bush said the prisoner was known all over London. He had several times attempted to jump in the water, and was known in every hospital in London. An officer of the Mendicity Society said that on one occasion when the prisioner was shamming a fit his head was wrapped in a bandage. On the cloth being removed a horse shoe was found underneath, so that when the prisoner fell on the pavement there was a crash. The prisoner was remanded.

THE draw for the Parliamentary golf tournament has been made by the Committee, on which two Whips who habitually oppose each other in the lobby—Mr. Herbert Gladstone and Mr. W. Hayes-Fisher—act in sportsmanlike co-operation. The entries this year number 77; last session they were 88; but about half-a-dozen of the keenest golfers of the two Houses are at the front, and the other absentees are limit-handicap men who do not care to face the terrors of Sandwich. Mr. Asquith has again held back from entering, owing, presumably, to diffidence about his play, which to speak the truth, is but second-rate. Among the new comers is a peer—the Marquis of Winchilsea,—who has just beaten Mr. Balfour Leslie and Mr. M. Ferguson at St. Andrews, and has been placed two behind scratch by the handicappers The draw has on this occasion been in a measure regulated by the handicap. This arrangement promises a number of excellent matches. Mr. A. J. Balfour is, for example, assured of an enjoyable round, for his partner will be that admirable player Mr. A. J. Robertson, of the Press Gallery, the winner of last year, whose handicap has entirely disappeared, so that he will play from scratch. Several other members of the Government besides the First Lord of the Treasury have entered. Sir Robert B. Finlay, Lord George Hamilton, the Lord Advocate, Lord Curzon, Mr. Hayes-Fisher, and Mr. H. Anstruther all play for the Treasury bench; while Mr. Herbert Gladstone is supported, on the other side, so far as the front bench is concerned, only by Mr. R. K. Causton, Lancashire, as usual, figures well on the list. Its representatives include Mr. H. Seton-Karr—who has an excellent chance,—Sir Joseph Leese, Sir William Houldsworth, Lord Newton, Mr. O. Leigh Clare—who, it will be remembered, did very well last year,—Mr. R. F. Cavendish, Mr. H. Shepherd-Cross, and Mr. J. Rutherford.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CROWE.

As we stated yesterday, Mr. W. H. Crowe, who acted as a Judge of the Bombay High Court during the absence of the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton on an year's furlough, has been confirmed in the appointment in succession to the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, retired. Mr. Crowe, who is also a barrister-at-law, is a Civilian of twenty-three years' standing, having entered the service in September, 1867. In November of that year, he was placed under the Collector of Poona to learn the routine business of an Assistant Collector and Magistrate. For a period of five months from March to August, 1868, he was transferred to the Education Department and was employed as Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic in the Deccan College. Having for a couple of months done the work of an Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Poona, Mr. Crowe was again transferred from the Judicial branch of the Service, and for a period of three years, that is, from October, 1868, to October, 1871, worked as Editor of the "Bombay Gazetteer." Towards the middle of the latter month, he was sent to Sholapur as Assistant Collector and Magistrate, and subsequently to Satara to officiate as an Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge. From October, 1874, to August, 1875, we find Mr. Crowe discharging in a satisfactory manner the duties of officiating Assistant Judge and Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan. In September, 1876, he was transferred to Kanara and officiated as Judge and Sessions Judge there till January of the following year, when he was transferred to Dharwar in a similar capacity. He afterwards acquired Judicial experience at Sholapur, Ratnagiri, and Khandesh, in the last of which district he officiated as Judge and Sessions Judge in February, 1879, and after a short time proceeded on two years' furlough to Europe. In April, 1881, we find Mr. Crowe officiating as Judge and Sessions Judge and Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan. From March to September, 1882, he was appointed to officiate as a Special Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, and in the latter month reverted to the post of officiating Judge and Sessions Judge at Poona for about a month, that is from November to December, 1882. Mr. Crowe was deputed on special duty in Kathiawar. Having for a few months acted as Judge and Sessions Judge at Satara and Thana he reverted to Poona to his favourite post of Judge and Sessions Judge and Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan, and was in September, 1885, promoted to the rank of a first grade Judge and Sessions Judge. Mr. Crowe continued to work satisfactorily at Poona till October, 1894, when he was transferred to Sind to act as Judicial Commissioner and Judge of the Sadar Court there.

He reverted to his old post at Poona in December, 1894, and continued for a period of about five years to discharge satisfactorily the duties of Judge and Sessions Judge and Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan. In July, 1896, he was appointed an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

It was during the period of five years above mentioned that Mr. and Mrs. Crowe became universal favorites in Poona society, and their hospitality became a theme of general praise.

In March, 1899, on the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton proceeding on a year's furlough, Mr. Crowe was appointed to act in his place as a Judge of the High Court. He vacated his seat on the Bench of the court on the return of Mr. Justice Fulton from leave in the last week of March, 1900.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	10
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	1	47
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	18	3	37
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	1	0	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, and Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	3	36
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	2	2	12
G Mahim and Worli	3	3	9
Water Division	0	0	3
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	11	20
Total	33	23	185
Total plague deaths to date	74,733	63,757	
Same date last year	26	14	103
Small-pox	3	0	
Cholera	14	11	

BANDORA.

Four cases and four deaths from plague were reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on the 23rd instant.

PLAGUE PREVENTIVE WORK.

The following summary of results of Railway Medical Inspection, Bombay Presidency, for the week ending the 11th May, is published :—

During the week 15 plague cases were detected 5 having been actually suffering when removed from trains, and 10 having developed plague within short periods after removal; 10 of the above were detected at Kalyan, all from Bombay; 1 at Palghar from Bombay; 3 at Anand, all from Baroda, and 1 at Poona from Bombay. 415 passengers in all were detained for observation; 3,983 subjected to the clinical thermometer test, and 5,303 disinfected as follows, viz, at Anand 779, at Kalyan 5, at Bhusaval 903 at Hubli 25, at Bagalkot 104, at Poona 3,404 and at Dohad 20 in all 1,120 plague cases have been detected up to the end of the week under the revised system; 705 of these have died, 388 have recovered, 11 have been transferred, and 24 remained under treatment.

The following is a summary of results of Sea Inspection at Bombay for the week ending the 4th May :—

During the week 2,074 vessels, including native sailing craft, with 31,307 crew and passengers, were medically examined. The clothing and bedding of 974 outward-bound persons were disinfected. 659 persons were rejected.

During the week one steamer, with 145 crew and 27 passengers was inspected on arrival in Bombay Harbour. One case of plague was found on board and sent to the Arthur Road Hospital, where the patient died on the following day. Two deaths from plague occurred on the same vessel during her voyage from Aden to Bombay. The vessel was thoroughly disinfected in accordance with the Venice Sanitary Convention Regulations, after which a pratique was granted.

During the week 3 cases of plague—2 fatal, 46 of small-pox in the infective stage, 1 of measles and 1 of cholera were detected from outward and inward inspections and on board a vessel lying in the harbour.

The following summary of results of Sea Inspection at Bombay for the week ending the 11th May :—

During the week 1,739 outgoing vessels, including native sailing craft, with 27,648 crew and passengers, were medically inspected. 382 persons were rejected. The clothing and bedding of 1,254 outward-bound persons were disinfected.

During the week five steamers, with 1,541 crew and passengers, were inspected on arrival in Bombay Harbour. One fatal case of plague was removed from one of the vessels coming from Karachi. The vessel was thoroughly disinfected in accordance with the Venice Sanitary Regulations.

During the week 1 case of plague (fatal), 28 of small-pox in the infective stage, 15 of ulcers due to jigger, and 3 of cholera (fatal) were detected from outward and inward inspections and on board vessels lying in the harbour.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT THURNALL, York and Lancaster Regiment, proceeds on duty to South Africa at once.

Lieutenant W. H. Cox, I. M. S., officiating Medical Officer, 30th Bombay Infantry, is posted to Sehore, Central India.

The following distribution of the garrison of Assam has been sanctioned by Government pending further consideration on the question of the withdrawal of a second Gurkha battalion :—Shillong, one Gurkha battalion, Kohima, one Gurkha battalion; Manipur, one Battalion Bengal Infantry; Silchar, one wing Bengal Infantry; Dibrugarh and Sodiya, one wing Bengal Infantry.

Conductor W. J. Taylor is posted to Military Works, Bombay District.

Mr. Appaswamy Mooniappa, sub-overseer Belgaum, has one year's extension of service.

2nd Lieutenant C. J. L. Allanson, R.A., A. D. C. to the Lieutenant-Governor, Bengal, reverts to his battery with effect from last month.

The Government of India have recommended the grant of pensions ranging from two to five rupees per mensem from the Indian Patriotic Fund, to the families of Indian public followers dying on field service in South Africa.

SCARCITY OF RUPEES.

COMPLAINT BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE following correspondence has passed between Mr. W. Parsons, Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Secretary of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department :—

No. 635—1900, dated Calcutta, 28th April, 1900. From—The Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to—the Secretary, Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

In continuation of correspondence ending with your letter No. 1153A., of 3rd March, 1900, I am again directed by the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to address you with regard to the prevailing scarcity of silver coins, especially rupees, available for the public demands.

You were good enough, in your letter above referred to, to explain very fully, on behalf of the Government of India, why the particular demands for rupees on the part of the two Exchange Banks, to which the Committee of the Chamber had drawn your attention, were not complied with, and it was stated in the concluding paragraph of the letter that the Government of India had decided on the coinage of new rupees to the extent of 1 1-2 crores, which was then proceeding at the Calcutta Mint, and would be completed before the end of March. In addition to this, the Committee understand that a further amount of nearly one crore of rupees is in process of coinage. Notwithstanding these additions to the Currency, the Committee regret that they have had their attention drawn, on two occasions, since the receipt of your letter, to difficulties experienced, on the part of their members in obtaining silver coin in exchange for notes. The first of these complaints, which was represented to the Comptroller-General on the 2nd March, emanated from the firm of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., and had special reference to the difficulty in obtaining small coin for the payment of the wages of the workers in their jute mills. In this complaint they specifically stated that in one particular week—the week previous to the date of their letter—they were unable to obtain any four-anna pieces, but they had been supplied with two-anna pieces instead. In the week, however, in which their letter was written, they were unable to obtain any four-anna or two-anna pieces, which was a very serious inconvenience indeed. The Comptroller-General explained, in reply to their representation, that owing to famine the consumption of small silver and copper coins had of late been unexpectedly large, but that arrangements had been made to meet the requirements of the public as far as possible.

A much more serious complaint, however, has just been received from Messrs. Ralli Brothers, who state that, on the 11th instant, they presented Currency Notes to the extent of three lakhs of rupees for exchange into rupees, but that they were offered (as was the case with the two Exchange Banks on a previous occasion), and had to accept, after correspondence, eight-anna pieces instead, the only alternatives to the acceptance of these coins being an offer of gold which, of course, was useless, and a suggestion that they might defer their application until the 17th instant. The reason given for this refusal of rupees was that there were practically none available.

It is evident to the Committee, from the facts stated above, that the coinage of rupees by the Government of India is not keeping pace with public requirements; and, if further confirmation of this were required, it could be found in the fact that Currency Notes of every denomination have been, for some little time, both in Allahabad and Cawnpore, disposed of at a discount of eight to ten annas per cent.; and, even at this figure, it is difficult to find purchasers for them. It would appear from this that the Treasuries in the North-West Provinces are also pretty well depleted of silver and the Committee believe that sovereigns are in like manner being exchanged at a discount in trade transactions. The Committee, while feeling sure that this important matter is receiving the full and serious consideration of the Government of India, consider it their duty to draw attention to circumstances such as the above which if they continue to be of constant recurrence, will constitute a great danger, not only to the interests of commerce, but also to those of the State.

No. 2296 A., dated Simla, the 10th May, 1900. From—The Secretary, Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, to—the Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

I am directed to thank you for your letter No. 635, dated 28th April, 1900, in which at the instance of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, you bring to the notice of Government certain recent incidents illustrating the scarcity of silver coins available to meet the public demand. These incidents, as the Chamber surmise, had already been reported to the Government by their officers, and the whole question has for sometime past been receiving close and continuous attention. But the Government none the less welcome the information and suggestions which the Chamber, as representing the mercantile, community are in a position to offer, and such representations as your present letter will always receive the utmost consideration.

As the Chamber themselves observe, the necessity for coining more silver was recognised by the Government some months ago, and in January last the Government of India purchased in India, sufficient silver to coin about one crore of rupees, and also recoined about half a crore of old and uncurrent rupees. While the coinage of this silver was still in progress, the Government in March purchased in England £500,000 worth of additional silver. On the 20th of April in consequence of the reports of the Comptroller-General on the subject, to which you call attention, the Government of India requested the Secretary of State to purchase another £500,000 worth of silver, and in a telegram of the 4th instant he announced that the purchase of this amount had been completed. The coinage of these purchases is proceeding with all possible speed.

The Government, while fully recognising the seriousness of the recent situation, feel that some caution is necessary in dealing with it by the continuous coinage of rupees; but they will make every effort to keep the supply sufficient to meet all real requirements, and as far as lies in their power will prevent the recurrence of those difficulties which form the subject of your letter.

In this effort they feel that they have the right to rely on the hearty co-operation of the mercantile community. The execution of the important measures of currency reform, which have been adopted on the advice of the representatives of commercial as well as of other interests, necessarily presents to many practical difficulties, which your Chamber will be specially able to appreciate. The reformed currency system will not work with perfect smoothness till experience of its operation from day to-day has shown what these difficulties will be, and how they can best be met. In the initial stages there must unavoidably be some inconvenience and even strain. The Government confidently expect that the mercantile community, who with themselves are so deeply interested in the success of the measures recently adopted, will give their hearty co-operation in meeting and smoothing over such difficulties as may unavoidably arise.

No. 711-1900 dated Calcutta, 17th May, 1900. From—the Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to—the Secretary, Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I am directed by the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 2296 A. of 10th May 1900, replying to my letter No. 635, of 28th April, 1900, and to convey to you the thanks of the Committee for the very full manner in which you have dealt with the representation made to you in connection with the question of the scarcity of silver coins available for public demands. The Committee trust that the steps which are being taken by the Government of India, as indicated in your letter under reply, will result in placing the Rupee Currency in a satisfactory position to meet public requirements, and they note with satisfaction that Government will make every effort to keep the supply sufficient for this purpose, and, as far as lies in their power, to prevent a recurrence of the difficulties to which attention was called in my letter above referred to. As previously stated, the Committee feel sure that this important matter will receive full and serious consideration at the hands of Government.

THE order of the Board of Agriculture prohibiting the importation of live stock from the Argentine and Uruguay has caused consternation amongst the shipowners engaged in this trade in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow. The order absolutely puts an end to the live cattle trade. Liverpool is particularly affected, the trade in cattle and sheep representing more than three-fifths of the entire imports into this country from South America. By its suppression other interests are unfortunately involved. Amongst agriculturists the action in dealing with foot and mouth disease has caused the utmost satisfaction. There are no vessels from South America with live stock now on the way to the Mersey.

A CURIOUS law case before the Court of Cassation in Paris is reported by Daizier. The "Petit Journal" some time ago published an extract from a book on the battle of Waterloo, containing a passage to the effect that Count de Bourmont went over to the enemy. M. de Bourmont, grandson and heir of the Count, contested the truth of this assertion, and called upon the "Petit Journal" to publish a correction, which the editor declined to do. M. de Bourmont accordingly took proceedings to compel the insertion of his letter, his contention being that the statement with reference to his grandfather was a libel, and calculated to inflict injury upon himself. Judgment was given against the plaintiff, but this decision was reserved on appeal to a higher court and the matter now came before the Court of Cassation. The further hearing of the case was postponed.

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

PAINTINGS BY MONTICELLI.

LONDON MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

"MADAME BUTTERFLY" AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S.

LONDON, MAY 4.

FIFTY oil paintings by Monticelli, the most romantic of modern French impressionists, of that group of partially great painters which is rapidly joining itself to the past, are on view at the Goupil Gallery in Regent-street, London. A close contemporary of Manet, who predeceased him only by three years, and an associate by his works with such men as Renoir, Claude Monet, Sisley, and Pissarro, he yet stands apart from them all, and by the indomitably romantic element in his art comes almost nearer to Delacroix than to any of these. If we can imagine Watteau in a state of fermentation, with all formality fevered out of his system, fighting fiercely with his canvas and using his palette-knife instead of his brush for the laying on of colours, we arrive at no extreme caricature of Monticelli and his method. His method is only bearable when his occasionally fine results are carefully considered in such pieces as the large "Meeting in the Park" in the present collection, so visionary in the beauty of its colouring, or the splendid composition of thick foliage over shadowy water entitled "Boating," which, so baffling to the near eye, gives out so much truth when seen at a distance; or, to name lesser pieces—more arbitrary arrangements of delectable colouring,—the "Picnic" and the "Nymphs in the Wood," things which one enjoys and asks no questions about for conscience sake. These are all the work of a great colourist, and by his colour Monticelli stands or falls. To refuse to see with his eyes—to be absorbed in his absorption—is to become conscious of elements which grow into glaring faults the longer they are considered. Yet to say that he is an artist who became unbalanced for the sake of fine ends would be to do him an injustice, since his end is perfectly balanced in itself; at its best it becomes a revelation. That end is colour at once impressionistic and romantic in its appeal—colour clothed in conditions of atmosphere and movement and seen in forms which have always a suggestion of bravery, of excitement and pageantry. Yet to arrive at this he drags his paint into a

formed, and the songs were accompanied, by the British portion of the band, the French orchestra, though the entire concert was under the baton of Mr. Wood, taking part only in the Toccata, the symphony, and the Parsifal prelude. Miss Clara Butt gave a rather exaggerated reading of Che Faro, in which, however, the beauty of her voice was advantageously displayed; while Miss Blauvelt's principal solo—dramatically and, indeed, in almost every respect, admirably rendered—was the final scena, and Ballade de la Willis, from Ambroise Thomas's Hamlet, an opera which was highly popular in Madame Christine Nilsson's days, but which is never heard now, although Ophelia is, in Paris, one of Madame Melba's favourite parts.

On Tuesday M. Chevillard was conductor, the novelty was by a representative of the younger school of Parisian composers, and the accompaniment of the songs was entrusted to the French Band, the Queen's Hall players, however, joining in the symphony, and other purely orchestral compositions. M. Chevillard is evidently a careful and well-read musician, wisely for the most part adopting the so-called Vienna tempi, which are doubtless a tradition from Beethoven's own time. He was quite at his best in the only novelty, namely, the symphonic piece "Sur la mer lointain," by M Leon Moreau, which was rendered in the most masterly fashion by the French members of the band only. M. Moreau is a composer of Brest, who carried off a second Prix de Rome at the Paris Conservatoire. He is evidently a sound, rather than a sensational, composer, and he is very happy in the poetic basis of his piece, borrowed from Pierre Loti's "Pecheurs" d'Islande," in which, after a gale, a fisherman joyfully sings a Volkslied of his country. The melody chosen is a genuine Chant Populaire, included in Villemarque's collection under the title of Les Chouans, and it imparts quite a national flavour to the composition, which is a highly effective example of programme music. Madame Albani, who was in the best of health and voice, and in the most youthful of spirits, gave a very fine delivery of Mozart's "Non mi dir," and also sang Handel's "Sweet Bird."

The merry jests and the quaint flippances with which the dialogue of "You Never Can Tell" is so liberally provided amused an indulgent afternoon audience at the Strand Theatre on Wednesday and secured for this first public performance of Mr Bernard Shaw's pleasant play—such is its official description—a very friendly reception. There were moments, nevertheless, in the progress of its four long acts when the tedious elaboration of unimportant details was rather trying, and that lack of clearness of purpose, which Mr. Shaw is so careful to cultivate is so little to the taste of the average playgoer that the management are, perhaps, well-advised in proposing no longer run for the piece than six consecutive afternoon performances—Saturday excepted. It would, we fear, have puzzled thr spectators—as it has already puzzled the readers of the play—to say whether it is to be regarded as a satire upon the advanced woman of the graver sort, and an illustration of the natural consequences of bringing up daughters in the faith of Mr. Mill's subjection of women or simply as an essay in farcial absurdity. If the latter, it is open to the objection that it is not quite in the farcical key. It wants, in fact, the frank absurdity and full tide of merriment which excuses farcical extravagance. The play certainly owed much to the exertions of the company. Mr. Hermann Vezin, it is true could not make a consistent or intelligible personage of Mr. Fergus Crampton, who, being by a strange coincidence, brought into the presence of the wife and the children from whom he has absented himself for eighteen years, is furiously angry that his parental claims are not instantly recognised; nor was it possible for Mr. Charles Charrington to give plausibility to the distinguished Q. C. who attends the Crampton family council in the domino and false nose which he has been wearing at a masked ball. Mr. Yorke Stephens, on the other hand, certainly provided amusement in the part of the impecunious dentist, whose method of love-making consists mostly in banter and persiflage, though somehow Gloria, the object of his wooings, though cleverly played by Miss Mabel Terriss, seems to have wandered into farce out of the realm of serious drama. Miss Audrey Ford, as the playful, impulsive Dolly, was one of the successes of the afternoon; but the most diverting figure in the little circle was the soft-mannered, decorous, yet garrulous waiter at the Marine Hotel (admirably played by Mr. James Welch), in whom Mr. Shaw, in one of his farcical moments, permits us to discover the missing brother of the eminent Q. C. There was a call for the author, but it was explained that he was not in the house, but had desired Mr. Welch to say that, having lately seen this play acted by the Stage Society, nothing would ever induce him to see it again.

To Mr. Charles Frohman our gratitude is due for the presentation of a one-act play which justly takes rank with such little masterpieces as "The Sacrament of Judas" "A Quiet Rubber" and 'La Joie Fait Peur' From a story by Mr. John Luther Long, published in the Century Magazine, Mr. David Belasco has evolved "Madame Butterfly." Of the original tale we have no knowledge and are unable consequently to say in how far the adapter is indebted to the author. We are well content, however, to take Madame Butterfly on its merits, and, unless we are greatly mistaken, these are sufficient to attract large audiences to the Duke of York's for many nights to come. Some, doubtless, will contend that the piece is of too painful a character to be viewed with pleasure. But the tragic aspects of life, if exhibited with any approach to fidelity, must always be painful. Yet the circumstance hardly constitutes a reason for their banishment from the stage. The one vital question which has to be answered in such instances is, whether or not the author has treated his subject artistically and discreetly, while forcing it to yield a good and useful lesson. Upon this point there need be no hesitation in replying that, save in one particular, Mr. Belasco is entitled to a favourable verdict. The denouement of his little drama strikes us, however, as distressing to the verge of brutality. The tragedy would certainly be none the less conclusive were the heroine's death to take place off—her appearance from behind the screen we feel inclined to resent as an unnecessary strain upon feelings already stretched wellnigh to breaking point. Otherwise, it would be difficult to find in the piece anything to which exception could be taken. In it Mr. Belasco relates the story of a trusting little Japanese girl who has been wooed and won by an American naval officer, Lieutenant Pinkerton. In the course of time the latter is ordered home, and away he goes, lightly promising to return "when the robins nest again." But in another country he quickly forgets pretty Cho-Cho-San, and even chooses a bride from among the women of his own people. Meanwhile a child is born to bring sunshine and gladness into the little house nestling at the foot of Higashi Hill, where Cho-Cho-San sits awaiting the moment that shall bring her lover back to her and to the son of whose existence he knows nothing as yet.

On Saturday evening Mr. Tree celebrated the 120th performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and the third anniversary of the opening of the theatre by the presentation to each member of the audience of an extremely handsome souvenir, containing excellent portraits of himself and the members of his company appearing in the present revival. On the close of the representation Mr. Tree, in answer to a vociferous demand for a speech, expressed his gratitude for the kindly appreciation which his Shakespearian productions had received at the hands of the public, and added, "I pray that health and strength may be vouchsafed to us to continue within these walls to give you of the best that it has been given to us to give." That everyone joins in this hope Mr. Tree may be fully assured.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Forty-Ninth Annual Report, for the year ending 31st December, 1899, of this Company, of which Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., are the chief Representatives has just been issued:—

At its meeting the other day the President, in moving the adoption of the Report, said:—It cannot fail to be gratifying to the Share-holders, as it is to the directors and officers of the Company, to note the evidence of the appreciation by the insuring public of the security offered by the "Western" to its policy-holders which is afforded by the growth in the volume of business transacted—the total income for the year having exceeded, for the first time in the history of the Company, two and one-half million dollars. It is still more satisfactory to note that notwithstanding the exceptionally heavy fire losses which have occurred in some of the chief cities in the United States—where the business proved generally unprofitable to the Companies engaged in it—we are able to show as a result of the year's transactions, a profit balance of dollars 118,642. The experience of the year 1899 in Canada was exceptionally favourable, and the diminished fire waste in this country is certainly a matter for congratulation, aside from our interests in the business of fire insurance. It is to be hoped that the introduction of improved fire protection in our cities and towns, and the adoption of more substantial methods in the construction of buildings will tend to a further reduction of the burden which the payment of some five million dollars per annum by Insurance Companies for fire losses in Canada imposes upon the community, for I need scarcely say that this has to be provided from the premiums collected from the insuring public. I desire to emphasize what I believe to be a fact—that it is only by adopting measures that will reduce this serious annual waste that any material reduction in the tax which the public pay in fire insurance premiums can be brought about, for it is only necessary to refer to the Government Reports, showing the income and expenditure of Companies licensed to do business in the Dominion, to prove that there has been, during the whole period embraced in these returns, but a very moderate margin of profit to the Companies at the rates and under the conditions which have prevailed in this country in the past. In this connection it may not be out of place to refer to the fact that during the past year a number of new Companies have come into the field, offering fire insurance at lower rates than those current with the old established Offices. It will be interesting to observe whether these experiments will prove more successful than previous attempts which have been made to afford indemnity against loss by fire on more favourable terms than Companies which have been long engaged in the business feel safe in offering. While as insurers, we may hope these new Companies may have discovered the secret of combining cheapness with security, we cannot overlook the fact that the records of the fire insurance business in Canada during the past twenty years show a loss of upwards of two million dollars of capital which was invested in Companies organised to transact business at what are termed "cut rates." We may at least feel assured that Companies working upon these lines, whose entire cash assets are limited to fifty or sixty thousand dollars, are scarcely in a position to assume any considerable share of the many millions of liability which fire Insurance Companies are carrying for the protection of merchants and property holders in Canada, and until it has been shown that, with due regard for the safety of stock-holders and the security of policy-holders, any material reductions can be made in fire insurance rates in this country, your directors do not feel warranted in advocating any departure from the policy we have heenfollowing for manyyears past. But to return to the consideration of our business during the year under review, it will no doubt be interesting to Share-holders to learn that the Marine Branch which has been responsible in some former years for rather serious losses, has shown a profit upon the business of 1899, and that the general outlook in this branch appears to be more promising than for some time past. In our earnings from interest there has been a falling off, such as might naturally be looked for owing to the reduced rates obtainable, particularly upon the class of securities which are held by this Company. There is one matter to which I wish particularly to refer at this time. It is now within a year of half a century since the Company, commenced business in Canada. Some twenty-five years ago it completed its system of agencies throughout the United States, and I think I am warranted in saying that it is now established over the whole of the North American continent, on a favourable footing, with an efficient force of Branch Managers, Special Agents and Local Agents working in its interests. Under these circumstances your directors have turned their attention to the consideration of the question of the desirability of following the example of the majority of the successful British fire Offices and embracing a larger field of operations than we at preent occupy. In view of the efforts which are being made—happily with no small measure of success—to enlarge the trade relations between the Mother Country and her self-governing colonies, and to cultivate intercolonial business connections, we have felt that the present is an opportune time for making a similar effort to secure some measure of reciprocity in the business of fire insurance. As a practical step in this direction it was decided to establish a Branch Office of the Company in London, England. This was opened on the 1st of December last, and placed under the management of Mr. W. B. Meikle—a gentleman who, we believe, possesses all the qualities of a successful insurance manager. A board of directors has been appointed in London, upon which we have been fortunate in securing the following gentlemen to serve, namely:—The Rt., Hon, the Earl of Aberdeen, G. C. M. G. the Rt. Hon. Sir John Kennaway, Bart, M. P., and Mr. James Stevenson, of Messrs. Grahams and Company, British and East India Merchants, and I am pleased to say that we feel that we have every reason to be encouraged at the start which we have made in the chief metropolis of the Empire, and at the agencies which have thus far been established in connection with this new branch.

The Vice-President seconded the adoption of the Report, which was carried unanimously. The election of directors for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, resulting in the unanimous re-election of the following gentlemen, viz:—Hon. Geo. A. Cox, Hon. S. C. Wood, Messrs. Robert Beaty, G. R. R Cockburn, Geo. McMurrich, H. N. Baird, W. R. Brock, J. K. Osborne and J. J. Kenny.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held subsequently, Hon. Geo. A. Cox was re-elected President, and Mr. J. J. Kenny, Vice-President for the ensuing year.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

APPROXIMATE return of traffic for week ended 21st April, 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	98,000	2,81,000	4,000	8,83,000
Or per mile of Railway	213	609	9	831
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	14,65,016	42,49,537	5,459	57,20,422
Total for 16 weeks	15,63,016	45,30,937	9,469	61,03,422
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	77,711	2,37,588	1,368	3,63,667
Per mile of Ry. do.	163	624	3	795
Total to corresponding date do.	13,25,660	38,62,678	67,401	52,55,739

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 16,333
Ditto to date ..... " 8,47,683

FEROZEPORE-BHATINDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 21st April, 1900, on 51·36 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,500	4,000	...	7,500
Or per mile of Railway	64	74	...	138
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	60,102	58,751	2	1,18,855
Total for 16 weeks,	63,602	62,751	2	1,26,355
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	..	...	...	...
Per mile of Ry. do.	...	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date do.	...	...	...	...

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, lays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE SPION KOP DESPATCHES.

THE DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

In the later evening papers of Friday the 4th instant, there is a report of the commencement of the debates on the publication of the Spion Kop despatches which were started early in the afternoon.

In anticipation of a lively debate there was a large attendance of peers, and the Peeresses' Galleries were crowded when, at a quarter past four, the Lord Chancellor took his seat upon the woolsack.

The Earl of Portsmouth, in calling attention to the publication of the despatches with regard to Spion Kop said he felt their lordships' House had no claim to pronounce an opinion upon the criticism of Lord Roberts upon distinguished officers acting in the field, but he was anxious to ascertain some reasonable motive and the object which had induced the Marquis of Lansdowne to publish these criticisms. Their publication had aroused a depth and strength, of felling which it would be difficult to exaggerate. The personal controversies of a bitter kind which the publication of these despatches had excited were very much to be regretted. The charge he made against the noble Marquis was that in publishing these despatches he had transgressed the rules of honourable tradition by publishing what were really confidential reports. An attempt had been made to shuffle the responsibility on to Lord Roberts, but the telegrams published told their own tale and he was bound to say that having regard to the character of what had been published, he felt some curiosity as to what it had been thought fit not to publish. He did not think that the Prime Minister should shuffle off upon another man's shoulders the weight of political responsibility The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs had stated in another place that all had been done in this war was solely dictated by military advice but he (the noble lord) was afraid that the whole responsibility for the publication of the despatches rested with Her Majesty's Government. Sir Charles Warren had been adversely criticised also yet he had been given an important appointment—a step which could have been very well taken without the publication of the despatches. As regards General Buller, it had been implied by the despatches that he had neither the power nor the capacity to assert his own authority. Well, he, the noble lord, could not conceive anything more detrimental and more unjustifiable than the making of that statement public unless indeed, it had been followed by the recall of the general. (Opposition cheers). What the irresponsible press of South Africa was not permitted to do, and what the rest ponsible press in this country, acting with a great sense of self-control and self-respect, had refrained from doing, the noble Marquis did without any compunction at all. It was difficult to fathom the mental process by which the noble Marquis decided to publish this despatch. They knew it took him about six weeks to make up his mind, and he, Lord Portsmouth, could not help feeling that it was very much to be regretted that as he had devoted so much time and consideration to the subject he did not find time to review the doings of his own Department, and give his views on the subject to the public also. Before undertaking the role of critic of brave and distinguished men who under great difficulty and great personal hardships were upholding the interest of the Crown it might perhaps have been well if the noble Marquis had considered whether generosity and forbearance were not due to them.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S REPLY.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, who on rising was loudly cheered, said that when he found his views on any subject opposed by many people he always concluded that there would be a good deal to be said on either side. Since the noble lord opposite had begun his speech, however, he had come to the conclusion that his (Lord Lansdowne's) case must be stronger than he supposed. Before he (the noble lord) had proceeded on his speech many moments he had left the Spion Kop despatches far behind to devote himself to an attack upon the War Office in which all the venerable charges were reproduced. He admitted that when one of the colonies offered infantry, cavalry or artillery, a preference was expressed for infantry rather than cavalry or artillery, but mounted infantry was a very different thing from cavalry. The noble lord alluded to the wreck at present at Bloemfontein. Well he (Lord Lansdowne) could not help thinking that the wreck, was likely very soon to show great sea-going qualities. (Hear, hear). Was it to be imagined that when Lord Roberts reached Bloemfontein he was to find their all the supplies sufficient to enable him to proceed at once? Lord Roberts had to depend on a single narrow-gauge line of railway running through a hostile country. That line had to be repaired and it was a matter of common knowledge that whatever quantity of stores and horses might have been calculated upon as being found at Bloemfontein a considerable time was bound to elapse before the necessary supplies and necessary animals could be got to their destination at Bloemfontein to enable a move to be made. He would not pursue that matter further. The real business which they had to deal with to-night was the publication of the despatches. There was not much in the speech of the noble lord opposite with which he (Lord Lansdowne) could be expected to agree; but with this statement he entirely concurred—namely that this was not the proper occasion on which to discuss the conduct of generals in the field and he would certainly avoid doing so. He might add that he did not differ from the noble lord when he said that it should be the object of the military authorities so far as possible to avoid the publication of any document if such publication were likely to impair the authority of generals responsible in the field. He would endeavour to show that the publication of the particular document forming the subject of the present discussion was undertaken because no other course was open to the War Office than the one which had been pursued. What was the law on this matter? In the Queen's regulations it was laid down that it would rest with the Secretary of State for War, acting on the advice of the Commander-in-Chief to determine what despatches were or were not to be made public and also to determine the manner in which they should be made public. They were told that prima faciedespatches were privileged and confidential and an analogy was drawn between them and the private letters between the Viceroy of India and the Indian Secretary. A more misleading analogy was never made in that House. They must bear in mind what was the usual practice. He had made some inquiries in the matter and so far as he had been able to ascertain the general rule was that they were regarded as "prima facie" for publication. In the first place the despatches were the means that were used for calling attention to meritorious services rendered in the field by individual officers and noble lords, who were military men, knew the feeling that would prevail if that was stopped. (Hear, hear). Another reason was that the public were desirous of getting really trust worty accounts of what was happening, and that could only be got from despatches. He might be asked whether it was customary to publish them in cases where they contained censure upon officers. He contended that it was. It had been done with regard to the action at Scalberg, although the officer in command was censured and there had been no complaint in that case. But the onus lay upon others to show that instead of being published they should be suppressed. Then as to the form of the despatches. He did not complain of them, but despatches written in the midst of military operations might not be perfect. The alternatives open to them were limited in number. They might have refused to publish the despatches at all but that would be laying down the principle that so long as despatches contained praise they would be published but not when they contained blame. Had these despatches not been published he felt confident the public would have endeavoured to secure the publication. The action at Spion Kop cost us 1,000 casualties, and if they had not been issued the whole story would have been drawn out by means of questions and answers in their lordship's House and in another place. They had not only the press messages and telegrams, but they had also to consider the correspondence by private letters published. If the Government held back the Spion Kop despatches an impression would have been created which would have proved far more injurious to the Generals in the field than the publication of the actual despatches. He did not wish to shirk any of his responsibility but if he had published these without consultation with Lord Roberts he would have been guilty of a very great want of courtesy and consideration.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The debate in the House of Commons was based on the vote of £275,000 for salaries and miscellaneous charges for the War Office.

Mr. Runciman ventured to say that it would have been better if the Under-Secretary for War had made his statement at the beginning, instead of waiting to a later period of the discussion. The circumstances connected with the publication of the Spion Kop despatches were somewhat extraordinary; for the Government appeared to have disregarded every other consideration in regard to them except that of publication. It would naturally be recalled that on the eve of Spion Kop a telegram from General Buller was published stating that he expected that night to deliver his attack. Why that was published had never been explained. As to the relations between the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary for War, the former was bound to criticise in his covering despatch, or for ever be silent. That was what he had done, and the question of the publication of the despatch was one which had to be decided altogether by the political department. The responsibility, therefore, rested altogether with the Secretary for War. (Opposition cheers). He did not know of any occasion on which officers retained their commands after they were so ruthlessly exposed. The only justification for the publication of those documents in the public mind would have been the immediate withdrawal of the officers censured. The public might have been mistaken and events proved the public were wrong in their estimate of what was about to be done. One colonel was retired on half pay. The colonel who had proved presumptuous was still in command of his force. The general officer who was wanting in administrative capacity had been sent to administer a large portion of South Africa; and the officer in supreme command still retained his position. He did not know of any instance in the century, where officers who had been censured were allowed to remain in command of the troops as were the officers censured in South Africa. They saw from the telegrams published that one general in the field was to make a despatch to order, so as to deceive the public.

Mr. Wyndham said the statement in the latter part of the hon. member's speech seemed to cast a reflection on the honour of the Secretary of State for War. He did not know whether the hon. member actually intended to convey that impression.

Mr. Runciman said he did not intend for a moment to make any reflection on the personal honour of the Secretary of State.

Mr. Wyndham, continuing proceeded to refer to the publication of the Spion Kop dispatches and declared that the trend of the hon gentleman's speech showed that many misconceptions upon which he animadverted had been dispersed and that the misconceptions which existed a fortnight ago had now been put on one side.

THE REAL POINT AT ISSUE.

There was no criticism either by Sir R. Buller or Lord Roberts upon the dispositions made at the battle of Magersfontein; but he would not go into that now. Then it had been said that the Spion Kop despatches were withheld and only published in reply to popular demand. That misconception had also gone, and what remained was a perfectly fair point that the hon. member had put fairly and clearly was—Why was it the view of the Government to publish the despatches with criticism upon Sir R. Buller if they intended to leave him in so important a command? That and that only was the charge he had to meet. ("Oh, oh" from the Opposition.) He was perfectly prepared to meet the other charges; but that was the chargemade by the member who opened the debate. That was a short and plain question. He was quite prepared to give a plain answer; but he could not give a short answer and that being so, he laid himself under an initial disadvantage. When people's judgment and emotions were stirred they liked to think that their was some short explanation that would remove all the causes of disaster, but that was not the case now.

GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY.

There was no doubt as to the Government's responsibility in regard to the publication of despatches. It was explicitly laid down in the Queens regulation that the Secretary for War acting upon the advice of the Commander-in-Chief was to determine what despatches were or were not to be made public. He fully accepted the responsibility on behalf of the Government. True the Spion Kop affair was a novel case, but they could not say it was so novel as to warrent the dispatch being treated differently to others referring to actions of the last 100 years. As to the first Magersfontein despatch from Lord Methuen which had to be sent back to be put into proper shape, it deviated more than some of the earlier despatches received from the prescribed form laid down in the Queen's regulation, which was founded on common sense. It was laid down that a despatch should be written by the senior officer actually present on the occasion of the engagement, the senior officer being alone responsible for rendering to the Secretary of State an account of the operations.

WHAT WAS TO BE DONE?

He pointed out that there were 45 pages of printed material which came indiscriminately before the War Office to select from in connection with Spion Kop, and the question was what was the course to pursue. Either the Government must exercise their discretion and publish all these documents, many of which were not despatches at all and were never intended to be dispatches, or to adopt the alternative of getting one definite and corrected account of the whole matter. For his part he thought there was a great deal to be said for the latter course.

PRESUMPTIONS AND PRECEDENTS.

He could not for the life of him see that any presumption could be made against the Government for having said these were the five documents that ought to be published. That was the whole matter. It was obvious that was the proper course. Having before them some 20 reports the Government thought it only proper to advise the officers in South Africa that they intended to publish these despatches and none other, pointing out that under the Queen's Regulations the alternative was that Sir Redvers Buller should give a final judgment. They were actuated by the spirit of the Queen's Regulations, which were based upon good sense. The alternative was to publish nothing. That would be a serious decision to take, and it was a decision for which there was no precedent whatever. The tendency was to publish rather more than rather less in such cases; and the latest precedent of a reverse—the Afghan War—was in favour of publication and not of suppression. The case for the Government was that the right course was to publish what they published, and no more. Who was in the best position to decide what would tend to establish the confidence of the troops in Natal? Sir Redvers Buller consented to the dispatch; and if the House thought he made a show of candour and magnanimity—("Oh, oh")—he could not associate himself with such a utter and complete misconception of the characteristics of Sir Redvers Buller. ("No one suggested it.") He was persuaded that both Generals intended these dispatches for publication. Operations were discussed round the camp fires and did they suppose that harm was done by a dispatch which showed the scheme was a good one and ought to have succeeded; did it help a general who remained in command to leave in doubt whether his strategy was at fault; did it do harm to give five points in his favour and one which contained criticism, although not censure? Was it fair to leave forty or fifty thousand men in doubt as to what obscure causes had led to all their heroism and courage being unavailing? BecauseSir C. Warren failed in a large independent command, it was not to be urged that he was not a good soldier capable of performing some other task and perhaps some other military task. (Cheers). An officer who had shown great courage and zeal but who in the opinon of his superior officer was thought not to be quite fitted for a particular task, was given some other work which he could perform, and nobody heard of it, but when an officer of great ability made a failure there was at once a hue and cry that he was unfitted for any other work.

SIR R. BULLER.

With regard to Sir R. Buller to attempt an apology for him would be great insult to so great a man who had deserved too well of his country. He (Mr. Wyndham) felt that the troops who now followed him to victory would be glad to know that his strategy had been approved by Lord Roberts. That was all he needed to say about these great men. The Government decided the matter in accordance with their deliberate conviction and on their own responsibility though no doubt they were after wards officially confirmed in the opinion at which they had arrived by the unmistakeable indication of Lord Roberts' dispatches. (Cheers).

Mr. Asquith said that the surprise which the publication of these dispatches caused in the Easter recess would not be substantially diminished by the official apology to which the House had just listened. (Cheers). The position of the Government appeared to be manifestly and demonstratively weak but how untenable it was no one could have realised up to to-day. He agreed with the frank acknowledgement that it was upon the shoulders of the Government alone that the responsibility must rest for the piece of administrative indiscretion. The House was not qualified to discuss the wisdom or justice of Lord Roberts' criticism; but why was that criticism published after six weeks of deliberation.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

MARIE CORELLI ON THE QUEEN.

IN the "Universal Magazine" for April appears a beautifully-written tribute of the Queen by Miss Marie Corelli, whose previous articles in the same magazine have attracted considerable attention. Dealing with her Majesty's glorious reign, Miss Corelli writes:—"It is difficult to grasp the idea of any more perfect monarch's reign than that of our beloved Queen and Empress; it is well-nigh impossible to imagine a more magnificent Empire than our own, over which this noblest, purest, and best of women holds her dominion. All the great kingdoms of ancient days fade into insignificance beside the grandour, the progress the stead-fast making for truth justice and freedom which pre-eminently distinguish the British rule—and the power, the brute force, the barbaric ostentation of conquest and egotism of the Roman Cæsars vanish like a mist of the marshes when confronted and compared with the one clear light of unsullied goodness in the heart of our Mother of Nations"—the simple woman who, by pure love and faith, has done more than countless legions of fighting men could ever do for the glory of her country, and has fulfilled a far higher destiny and won a far greater fame than any conqueror who ever ruled by fear. Victoria, whose name is Victory, is, and will be, for all time unique as the monarch Always Victorious! She knows nothing of defeat. Victories are hers by sea and land—victories, not only over territories and peoples, but over barbarous systems of slavery superstition, and prejudice; victories in science, in discovery, in learning, in education and national advancement; these cluster round her throne and adorn it more brilliantly than the most priceless jewels can adorn her Imperial Crown.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 24.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W D Sheppard I C S to be Political Agent Bhor with effect from the 1st April 1900 vice Mr R E Enthoven I C S.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Rao Bahadur Krishnamukhram Atmaram Mehta retiring:—Rao Bahadur Lalshanker Umiashankar Tarvadi to be Judge of the Small Cause Court Ahmedabad; Rao Bahadur Kashinath Balkrishna Marathe to be First Class First Grade Subordinate Judge; Rao Bahadur Waman Mahadeo Bodas to be first class second grade Subordinate Judge; Rao Bahadur Damodhar Govind Gharpure to be first class third grade Subordinate Judge; and Rao Saheb Lallubhai Pranvalabh Parikh Second class Subordinate Judge to act as first class third grade Subordinate Judge in the arrangements consequent on the appointment of Rao Bahadur Kashinath Balkrishna Marathe to be additional first class Subordinate Judge at Bijapur and to do duty as first class Subordinate Judge at Surat vice Rao Bahadur Krishnamukhram Atmaram Mehta pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to empower Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Ballal Bhide Subdivisional Magistrate in the Bijapur Dist to call for and examine the record of any proceeding before any inferior Criminal Court situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to invest under Sec 27 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869 Rao Bahadur Damodhar Govind Gharpure acting first class Subordinate Judge at Dhulia with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Khandesh District as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district and under Sec 28 of the Act to invest him within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Dhulia with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 500.

Mr M F Clarke Asst Supt of Police Dharwar passed on the 4th April 1900 an examination in Kanarese and in Law according to the tests prescribed in Rules XIV and XV of the Rules relating to Police Officers dated the 22nd Dec 1894 as amended by Govt Notification No. 2311 dated the 2nd April 1898.

Mr F C Griffith Asst Supt of Police Ahmednagar passed on the 4th April 1900 an examination in Law according to the test prescribed in Rule XV of the Rules relating to Police Officers dated the 22nd Dec 1894 as amended by Govt Notification No 2311 dated the 22nd April 1898.

Rao Saheb Krishnaji Gururao Nalghatgi Mamlatdar taluka Haliyal in the district of Kanara is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district and is invested with additional powers, specified.

The Governor in Council is pleased under the provisions of Sec 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars Courts Act 1879 to specially authorise Azam Yeshwant Vinayak Ranadive Mahalkari petha Nagothna in the district of Kolaba to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act.

In continuation of Govt Notification No. 949 dated the 7th Feb 1900 H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint under Sec 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 Mr Laxmanrao Madhavrao Vinchurkar to be a Special Magte and to invest him in the district of Nasik with the powers of a Magte of the third class.

The undermentioned officers are appointed under Sec 12, of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be Magistrates of the third class in the districts noted against their names:—Mr M M S Gubbay I C S and Mr A C Wild I C S Belgaum; Mr O Rothfeld I C S and Mr C G Dutt I C S Ahmedabad; and Mr K P Garrett I C S and Mr C S Campbell I C S Satara.

Mr D Davies Dist Supt of Police Nasik has been granted an extension for a fortnight of the privilege leave granted to him by the Inspr Genl of Police in his Notification No. 4957 dated the 28th April 1900.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Mr W E Young transferred to Sind or pending further orders:—Mr W Almon Second Asst Collr of Customs Bombay to act as First Asst Collr of Customs Bombay; Mr H Crawford Third Asst Collr of Customs Bombay to act as Second Asst Collr of Customs Bombay; Mr Rustam Pestonji Jehangir Fourth Asst Collr of Customs Bombay to act as Third Asst Collr of Customs Bombay; Khan Bahadur Fazalullah Lutfullah Fifth Asst Coll of Customs Bombay to act as Fourth Asst Collr of Customs Bombay; Mr R Mautment Sixth Asst Collr of Customs Bombay to act as Fifth Asst Collr of Customs Bombay; and Mr G H Belcham to act as Sixth Asst Collr of Customs Bombay.

Mr W D Sheppard, I C S, Collr of Poona, is allowed furlough for one year.

Mr C A Pogson, Asst Collr of Salt Revenue, Bombay, is granted furlough for one year.

The undermentioned officers passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination on the 6th April 1900:—Mr M M S Gubby I C S, Mr O Rothfeld I C S, Mr E P Garrett I C S, Mr A G Wild I C S, and Mr C S Dutt I C S, and Mr C S Campbell I C S. The names are arranged in the order of merit.

Messrs Gubbay and Wild passed an examintion in Kanarese, Messrs Garrett and Campbell an examination in Marathi, and Messrs Rothfeld and Dutt an examination in Gujarati.

Messrs Gubbay and Wild to be Assistants to the Collector of Belgaum, Messrs Rothfeld and Dutt to be Assistants to the Collector of Ahmedabad, and Messrs Garrett Campbell to be Assistant to the Collector of Satara.

Mr E Lawrence I C S is granted furlough for six months with effect from any date after 7th June 1900.

The undermentioned officers passed on the 5th April 1900 examinations according to the Higher Standard test prescribed in Nos 4 7 and 8 of the rules for the examination of officers of the Salt Dept published under Govt Notification dated 7 August 1874.

Passed in Law—Mr F A Ingle Inspector Goa Frontier, Diggi Beat; and Mr F G Hutchinson Preventive Officer Bhayandar.

Passed in Marathi—Mr F A Ingle Inspector Goa Frontier Diggi Beat, and Mr W F Moore Inspector Churla Beat.

The undermentioned officers passed on the 5th April 1900 examinations according to the Lower Standard test.

Passed in Law.—Mr C H T Beaman, Inspr Northern Frontier, Udu Beat and Mr G H Belcham Inspr Gokhantar Beat.

Passed in Gujarati—Mr C H T Beaman, Inspr Northern Frontier, Udu Beat.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sections 6 and 13 of the Karachi Port Trust Act 1886 H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E Young to act as Vice Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust vice Mr Jehangir Dossabhai Framji on leave.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is made:—The Rev W J M Kennelly Chaplain of the Camp Aden to officiate as Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, in addition to his own duties.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr S Rabeen M Inst C E to be Chairman of the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Bombay, vice the Honourable Mr W C Hughes, M Inst C E.

H E the

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who has just celebrated her eighty-sixth year, is still in full possession of all her faculties, and enjoys excellent health. Her activity, both mental and bodily, is considerable, and she in no way abates her interest in the philanthropic works which have made her name revered in every clime and for over sixty sixty years. As a child she was noticed by George IV., as a slip of a girl she was a favourite of William IV. Present at the Queen's coronation, she has witnessed both the Jubilees, and throughout the immense period covered by these three great incidents she has been on terms of intimacy with nearly every English celebrity, whilst every foreigner of distinction has been her guest when he came to England.

Her anecdotes are incomparably interesting; but she never indulges in those garrulous reminiscences which make old people such a nuisance to their juniors. If the name of a celebrity is brought up, she will mention some incident or adventure which she recalls. But she tells her stories tersely, with an economy of words which is quite an individual characteristic, and shows that her mind was early trained on methodical and somewhat self-repressive lines.

It was in the year 1837 that the Baroness, then Miss Burdett, inherited from her grandfather, Mr. Thomas Coutts, the fortune of £1,800,000, a great portion of which she has throughout a long life of splendid and unobtrusive philanthropy devoted the cause of helping the poor and afflicted. The grandfather of the Baroness, it will be remember, married the Duchess of St. Albans, who had been Miss Mellon, the actress, and it was she who bequeathed the fortune of close upon two millions to Miss Burdett, who thereupon assumed the additional name of Coutts. It was stated in the newspapers at the time that the weight of this enormous sum in gold reckoning sixty sovereigns to the pound, is 13 tons 7cwt. 3qs. 12lb., and would require 107 men to carry it, supposing each carried 298 pounds—the weight of a sack of flour.

All her life the Baroness has been a wonderful adept with figures. Whilst people were shrieking about the capacity of women for business, she was quietly demonstrating it. A partner in Coutts's Bank, she grasps the balance-sheet with admirable celerity. In her enormous benevolent labour all through the Queen's reign, she has set a splendid example to other charity promoters by always attending to the financial department herself and by pulishing balance-sheets.

Both her town house in Stratton Street Piecadilly overlocking the grounds of Davonshire House, and her country residence Holly Lodge, Highgate, are filled with priceless and interesting curios. Whilst both residences are very comfortable, they have a touch of the primness of the older generation. People could not recline in some of the charirs, and to this day the Baroness sits very upright and seldom leans against the backs of her seats, at all events at meals. The beautiful gilt mirrors and the handsome fire-screens perhaps linger longest in the memory after the wonderful library, full of first editions with the autographs of the authors.

The Baroness has been all her life a constant playgoer and her shrewd advice often guided Sir Henry Irving in his great career. She is also a clever judge of pictures and has perhaps never missed the private view of the Royal Academy during the Queen's reign, except in the Crimean War period. On politics she will talk with admirable discrimination, slightly tempered with prejudices against the old order changing. Yet she is singularly unprejudiced, all things considered, and what prejudices she has deserve respect, for they receive dignity from her age and the associations of her long and dignified career.

After having refused literally dozens of offers, Baroness Burdett-Coutts created a great sensation by marrying in 1881, in her sixty-seventh year, Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, who was thirty-seven years her junior. It is no secret that the Queen was gravely displeased at the match, but for all that the marriage has turned out excessively happy. Her husband has surrounded her with every devoted attention, and she has never found that for her he loses the charm which he must have possessed to make her foreswear celibacy at so unwonted a time of life. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett assumed the name of Burdett-Coutts on his marriage. He is the member for Westminster, and is a great authority on horse-breeding. His annual sale at Holly Lodge is one of the events of the sporting year. In person, he is always most carefully groomed. He has rather a high complexion, jet black hair, and a black moustache, and he wears rings on his fingers. He is a brother of "Silomo."

In the early days of her wealth it is said that No. 1 Stratton Street was besieged by postmen bringing letters from those who either asked for assistance or offered advice in the bestowal of it. But Miss Burdett preferred to act upon her own experience, and with Charles Dickens for companion she journeyed into the East-end, where destitution cried aloud for help. Among the struggling thousands of the worst quarters of Bethnal Green, her compassionate heart and everopen purse soon won for her the love of the wretched dwellers in the district.

A lasting monument to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts early work in the East-end stands to-day in the block of model dwellings known as Columbia Square. Columbia Market, which stood hard by, was also founded by the Baroness, but its life of usefulness was brief, and it was the only scheme of hers which was not a success. The whole of the work in this district cost, it is estimated, three-quarters of million. In the West-end, the St. Stephen's church and schools were, in 1847, founded by the Baroness, at a cost of £100,000, and among other works with which she has closely identified herself are the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children the R. S. P. C. A; and the Destitute Childrens's Dinner Society, on behalf of which the Baroness Burdett-Coutts is now making an appeal: in Ireland, a loan of £10,000 to the Skibbereen fishermen and the establishment of a fishing school; funds for a topographical survey of Jerusalem; founding and endowing a church and a ladies' school of needlework at Carlisle.

One thousand flower-girls have to thank the Baroness for providing funds to enable them to go through a course of instruction in flower-making, and thousands of other flower-girls, shoe blacks, and East-end match girls and costermongers have known the benefits of her bounty and deep compassion. To enumerate all the churches to which the baroness has given bells, and the fountains which she has presented to the parks, would be to exceed the limits of a brief summary of a splendid life.

I saw a letter from Lady Lucan the other day, giving a short but very graphic account of the dinner party at which His Eminence Cardinal Logue was the guest of the evening. It clearly conveyed that her Majesty went out of her way to pay the most marked compliment in her power to him. It is to be remarked, too, that while the ordinary guests at Viceregal functions in Dublin, viz., the judges and Castle officials, were ignored by the Queen, representative popular men, many of them Home Rulers who had never gone to the Castle were invited to meet her Majesty. Of course, judges like the Lord Chancellor (Lord Ashborne), the ex-Lord Chancellor (Lord Justice Walker), and Lords Justices Fitzgibbon and Holmes were presented, but not a single puisne judge was invited to the Viceregal Lodge during the Queen's stay. Little incidents like these had their effect in the country, and have served to illustrate the tact which marked the social arrangements of the visit.

I heard a man of very considerable popular influence in Dublin say the other evening that, after his observation of the effects of the Royal visit, he believed if Her Majesty had come to Ireland only half as often as she has gone to Scotland, there would be now a great many more Irish soldiers in the British army, and a considerably smaller number of anti-British emigrants in America. This certainly is no exaggeration, that there are many Home Rulers in Dublin who, while they have lost none of their ardour as Home Rulers, have discovered for the first time a warm corner in their hearts for the venerable head of the Empire.

The Marquis of Lorne, who has just become Duke of Argyll through the death of his father, became proprietor some time ago of that portion of the Argyll properties known as the Roseneath Estate, which was frequently visited by himself and Princess Louise. Their headquarters were Roseneath Inn, and old country hostel, which was transformed for the purpose of their residence into a large hotel of Elizabethan architecture, from plans by the Princess herself. The tenant was a widow who had been the lessee for very many years. The extension of the hotel involved increased rental, which the widow did not care to face, and it was on this account, it is understood, that she was replaced a year ago by one of the ducal retainers.

THE FORCE OF HABIT.

It is a peculiar thing that the use of Tea and Coffee has not been replaced, more than is the case, by the use of Van Houten's Cocoa.

The reason for that is to be sought in the force of habit. But habits should be broken through, and Van Houten's Cocoa taken, now that it has been proved to be a much healthier and more delicious drink than Tea and Coffee, while at the same time so nourishing and easily digested.

For the Nerves, also, Van Houten's Cocoa is so much better; because, although it is equally refreshing, it has not the pernicious after-effects upon the nerves, such as follow after using Tea or Coffee.

It is not an expensive habit to use Van Houten's Cocoa; indeed, after actual trial of various brands, and even loose cocoa, many persons have discovered that Van Houten's Cocoa is not only the best and most delicious, but it is also the most economical.

BE SURE YOU TRY VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE.

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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.
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N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

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Full Cream.
As a guarantee of quality see that the MILKMAID Trade Mark is on every Tin.
Largest Sale in the World.

New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

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HYDROXYL-FREE
COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one would not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.
BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd
IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT
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BOOTS AND SHOES
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The genuine Liebig Company's Extract is now labelled with the initials of Liebig's Extract of Meat Co. in addition to the blue signature
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The new label is intended to assist the public in distinguishing between the Company's Extract and the many imitations with which the Company has no connection.
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THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER
Made From
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THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS ARE
CALVERT'S No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC,
In 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles at 1/- and 1/6 each; also ½, ½ and 1 gallon Tins, at 2/6, 4/- and 6/6.
The quality adopted as Standard Disinfectant by the British Government after bacteriological tests: and
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC POWDER,
In 6d., 1/- & 1/6 Dredgers; 7 & 14 lb. Tins (to refill Dredgers), 2/6 & 4/- each.
Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent of CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC (the Strongest Disinfectant known), and lightly sprinkled through a dredger it is the cheapest and most effective preparation.
WILL NOT CLOG PIPES OR DRAINS.
Can be obtained at Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., but be sure that you get "Calvert's," and refuse imitations.
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Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

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MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."
WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"
The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.
AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.
"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."
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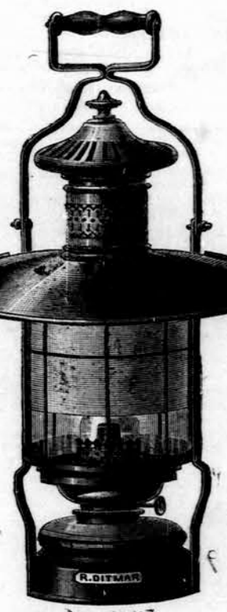

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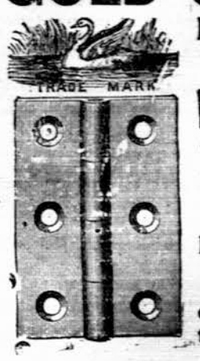

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